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U.S. Tightens Sanctions As Cuban Flood Slows Rough Seas Discourage Raft Refugees And Give Clinton Respite From Crisis

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Thanks to stormy weather and high waves that discouraged Cubans from setting to sea, the Clinton administration got some relief Friday in the refugee crisis, but it met heavy criticism from Congress for tightening sanctions and refusing to hold broad talks with President Fidel Castro.

Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee criticized the administration's harsher policy toward Cuba, warning that it would backfire and produce a greater flow of refugees.

Those criticisms came as the administration announced details of its new policy to slash the flow of dollars and of American travelers going to Cuba. The regulations aim to squeeze the Castro regime by cutting off the flow of more than \$100 million going from the United States to Cuba each year.

"The Cuban government will no longer have access to these U.S. dollars, which have so long helped to sustain the Castro regime," said R. Richard Newcomb, director of the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Under the regulations released Friday by the Treasury, Cuban-Americans, who can now travel freely to visit family members in Cuba, would only be allowed to go

to Cuba in case of emergencies like terminal illness.

The rules also bar Americans or aliens in the United States from sending money to Cuba, unless they can demonstrate that it is for an emergency, like providing money so an elderly cousin can buy medicine.

In the best news for the administration since a torrent of refugees began pouring toward Florida early this month, the Coast Guard picked up just 17 Cubans Friday morning in the Straits of Florida.

After meeting late Thursday with State Department and National Security Council officials to discuss Cuba policy, several members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee attacked the administration's policy.

"The president's policy goes in the wrong direction," Claiborne Pell, the Rhode Island Democrat who is the committee's chairman, said in an interview. "We should reduce the embargo, because then Cubans will have less incentive to leave and come to Florida. By increasing the embargo, it's increasing the number who want to escape their regime."

He also criticized the administration for rejecting Mr. Castro's call to hold wide-ranging, high-level talks to defuse the crisis.

A group of former government officials
See CUBA, Page 4



A young Cuban refugee is held by a friend following rescue by the U.S. Coast Guard after three days at sea.

Traders Cheer Cool Growth And Benign U.S. Inflation

Dow Soars by 51 Points
And Dollar Climbs on
Belief Rates Won't Rise

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The government's latest picture of the American economy showed it growing benignly on Friday, cheering the world's financial markets with the hope that a moderate expansion would dissuade the U.S. central bank from pushing up interest rates to cool inflation.

Wall Street spurred ahead so sharply that automatic trading curbs were imposed on the New York Stock Exchange, and the rush from abroad to get in on the action sent the dollar shooting up in New York by three pennies against the Deutsche mark.

The Commerce Department's revised figures for the gross domestic product during the second quarter showed the economy growing at an annual rate of 3.8 percent — not much different from the preliminary estimate issued a month ago of 3.7 percent but as much as a half a percentage point lower than expected by financial analysts.

The government's revised data caught more of the late spring buildup in inventories by business, especially retailers, as consumers pursued a steady and relatively weak spending path after last fall's post-recession splurge.

Consumer spending rose by 1.4 percent during the period, a slight improvement over the earlier figure but far more sustainable than the spending rate of almost 4.5 percent during the fall and winter quarters. This left more goods on store shelves, so growth in inventories was adjusted upward to \$56.3 billion from \$54 billion. A reduction in inventories curtails, which holds down GDP growth in a statistically obscure relationship that is only vaguely understood by most traders.

Inflation continued to be moderate, measured at 2.9 percent. This was clearly good news for bond markets, where volatility this year has made stock markets nervous.

The underlying question posed by the data, said John Williams, chief economist of Bankers Trust, is whether the U.S. economy will level off before it reaches capacity, or will it hit the wall and force the Federal Reserve Board to raise short-term interest rates this autumn.

The Fed has pushed up rates several times this year, beginning Feb. 4 and most recently on Aug. 17. These tightening moves increase the cost of loans, dampening demand for credit and thus slowing economic growth to what the central bank hopes will be a noninflationary level.

On Friday, the financial markets bet on the benign economic scenario that does not require Fed tightening.

Bond markets firmed in the United States and Europe. Interest yields on the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond fell on Friday to 7.48 percent, from 7.53 percent.

Lower interest rates meant that the computerized black boxes, which determine big institutional stock trades sent buy signals, even though a slower economy eventually will mean smaller stock dividends.

Demand for stock was further exaggerated by professional traders who have sold more than a billion stocks short this year in a bet that Wall Street's decline will continue. If they are wrong, they will have to pay more to buy stock they don't own.

The stock market immediately took off, with the Dow Jones industrial average jumping 27 points within the first half-hour of trading and then advancing steadily through the morning more 50 points, setting off the stock exchange's trading curbs. The index closed 51.16 points higher, at 3,881.05 in New York.

A few European markets were still open, and in London and Paris they moved up sharply in sympathy.

At the heart of all this movement was the effect of the inventory numbers in holding down growth in GDP. What the inventory numbers measure is essentially a change in the rate of growth, and no one really can tell whether inventories have risen because businesses have bought more goods in the hope of selling them or are simply stuck with them because they guessed wrong about future sales.

Could the higher inventories imply a

See ECONOMY, Page 10

Gore Denies U.S. Is Seeking to Impose World Abortion Right

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States wants to modify the plan of action to be debated at the world population conference in Cairo next month to refute "outrageous allegations" that the document attempts to establish a worldwide right to abortion, Vice President Al Gore said.

"The United States has not sought, does not seek and will not seek an international

right to abortion," Mr. Gore said emphatically in a news conference Thursday at the National Press Club.

Various religious and political groups
Some countries in Africa are making progress on family planning, Page 5.

have waged an increasingly vociferous campaign against the meeting, which is sponsored by the United Nations, because

they fear it will lead to abortion services becoming more widely available around the world. As Mr. Gore noted, 173 countries already permit abortion under at least limited circumstances.

The vice president said the proposed alterations to the plan's language represented no change in the administration's policy. But some critics, including a member of the Vatican's delegation to the Cairo conference, interpreted it as a move

toward compromise. The draft plan of action, which would not be binding in any case, already said, "Women should have ready access to quality health-care services that include reliable information, counseling and medical care to enable them to terminate pregnancies in those cases where it is allowed by law, if they so decide."

Despite the plan's recognition that abortion laws differ among countries, critics

have long contended that the Clinton administration was trying to push the Cairo document toward a more aggressive position on abortion.

Some, for example, cite a cable that the State Department sent to its ambassadors in March saying: "The United States believes that access to safe, legal, and volun-

See GORE, Page 5

Japan Carmakers Go Back to Their Basics

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOYOTA CITY, Japan — As part of its quality testing, Toyota Motor Corp. used to require that sunroofs on its automobiles be opened and closed 1,500 times in a room cooled to 30 degrees below zero centigrade.

Then it occurred to the company that few people opened their sunroofs even once when it was that cold outside.

To cut costs, the required testing has been reduced to 500 times at a temperature of only 20 degrees below zero.

The modification might seem trivial, but it is part of a broader change of mind-set that is sweeping through Japan's largest car company and through the rest of the nation's auto industry.

After years of building fancier and more expensive cars, Japanese automakers are being forced to move back toward less expensive vehicles with fewer frills and less

obsessive attention to detail, a shift that they contend will not compromise basic quality or reliability.

"With excessive standards, we designed overengineered cars," said Akihiro Wada, a senior managing director at Toyota. A few years ago, he said, "we had a philosophy that as long as we made good-quality vehicles, no matter how expensive they were, people would be satisfied."

Now, however, the first expression out of a Japanese auto executive's mouth is likely to be "value for money." In a sense, Japan's automobile companies, which first made their mark with low-priced but reliable vehicles, are returning to their roots.

The new philosophy has found its expression in a series of relatively inexpensive vehicles that have been introduced in Japan in the last few months.

Toyota's new small sport-utility vehicle, known as the RAV 4 and made on a lightly automated assembly line here, is considered to be the first embodiment of the new approach by Japan's largest car company.

Other newly introduced inexpensive
See AUTOS, Page 4

Was Pilot's Life Rosy or Not? Doubts Raised on Suicide Finding in Air Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RABAT, Morocco — The deaths of a pilot and his 43 passengers and crew members took on an air of mystery Friday. His relatives and friends described the pilot as a happy man who would not have committed suicide, yet the official investigation said no explanation was possible except a deliberate decision to ram his plane into the side of a mountain.

"My son is sane," the mother of the pilot told the Rabat daily L'Opinion. "He cannot commit suicide, much less kill anyone, because he loves everyone."

"He has no problems, family or otherwise," said Amina bent Tayeb, the mother of the pilot, Younes Khyati.

An official inquiry into the crash said no technical problems could be found.

"The only reason for the accident is the deliberate desire of the captain, who switched off the automatic pilot and hurled the aircraft at the ground," the head of the inquiry, Mohammed Mou-

fid, said at a news conference Thursday night.

It was a "deliberate decision to commit suicide," he said.

But relatives and friends said that Mr. Khyati, 32, had planned to marry at the end of the year and was due to be promoted. He had even purchased furniture for a new home.

"These are things that would generally make someone feel life was rosy," Mustapha Ouakine, head of the Moroccan air crew union, Personnel Navigant et Technique, said in an interview with French radio.

The twin-engine ATR-42 belonging to Royal Air Maroc crashed in the Atlas Mountains 10 minutes after takeoff from the southern seaside resort of Agadir at sunset on Aug. 20 on a flight to Casablanca.

Mr. Moufid, who is also director of civil aviation at the Ministry of Transportation, said the suicide conclusion

See PILOT, Page 4

Hopes Fading for Clinton's Health Push

By R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the Senate tottered toward a two-week recess, even a big victory on the crime bill did relatively little to lift flagging spirits in the White House about the health care legislation which President Bill Clinton has made the centerpiece of his administration.

Mr. Clinton said Thursday that he did not consider the legislation dead, and added that he did not think the recess would kill it.

But it is very sick, and there is no effort to hide that fact among the people who have labored for two years to fashion a new health care system.

In fact, the president and his advisers have decided to rethink their situation while Congress, and many of them, are on vacation.

Having scaled back his bottom-line demand from a system that would provide

NEWS ANALYSIS

universal care to one that makes decisive progress in that direction, the president must now consider whether he would accept an incremental bill achieving much less or whether, as he promised not too long ago, he would veto it.

Speaker Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said this week that he could

settle for a bill providing progress on insurance-law changes — something, as he said, "that can pass and make significant, if initial, steps toward the goals of coverage, avoidance of cost-shifting, maintenance of all quality, all those things."

A number of senators, both Republican and Democratic, tend to agree with him.

Mr. Clinton does not appear to have reached that point yet. But in discussions in recent days, he and his aides are reported to have been asking one another questions about some of the measures that might be attainable in September, if indeed anything can be attained.

Among them: Does this do more harm

See BILL, Page 4

A Light-Hearted, Light-Weighted London-Paris Flight

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Moments out of Heathrow international Airport in London and still well short of the English Channel, the stinging rain that had drenched the fliers, in open cockpits, turned into impenetrable cloud, a wall of weather down to the deck.

A single plane slipped through, but the other 17 aircraft swung into line as the flight leader circled once and then led them down to land on a grassy field in Kent, bumping to a halt not far from grazing sheep.

"That's the way they did it in 1919!" the flight leader, Brian Milton, shouted enthusiastically about the forced landing. "When the weather socked in, they set down in a field to wait it out — something most planes can't do any longer."

It seemed a long way to La Coupole, the Paris restaurant that was their final goal, but even in the dripping

grass, the expedition clung to its plan of duplicating the first regular London-Paris air service 75 years ago.

Because the Aug. 25 date coincided with the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Paris, the pilots and journalist passengers planned to join those festivities, perhaps with a forbidden flight past the Eiffel Tower.

The re-creation had two other goals. One was promoting a charitable cause, the Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund, a London organization that finances specialized nursing.

But the pilots, who cared enough to pay for their own fuel, were also setting a new standard for their aircraft, microlights. These craft are plastic-and-canvas doodlebugs, each with an engine scarcely larger than a big lawnmower.

An outgrowth of powered hang-gliding, they offer enthusiasts a taste of flying at its purest, soaring with the weather free of the metal tube that insulates commercial

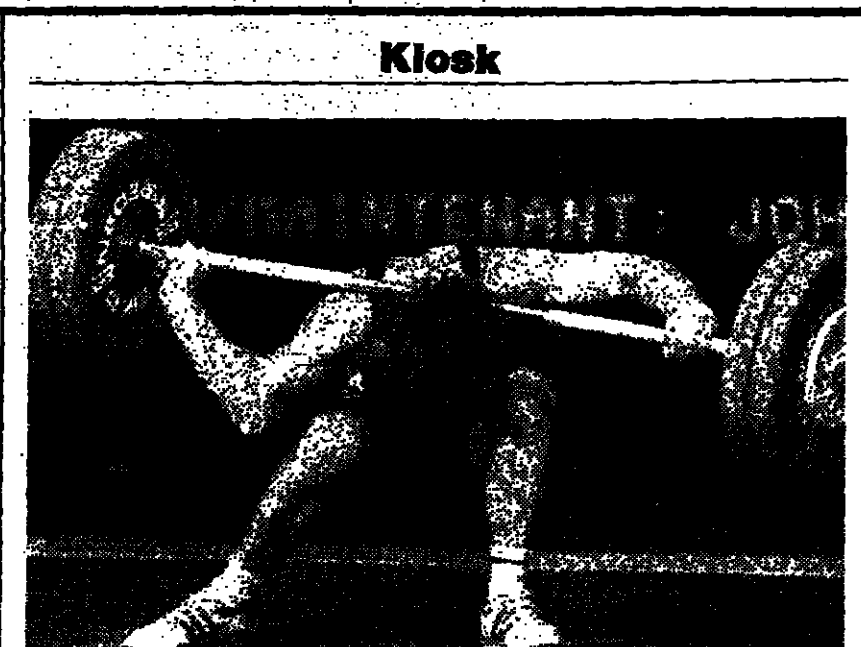
For Mr. Milton, a television producer and aviation historian, microlights offer the best of aviation's future and its past. Cheap and practical, these tiny craft are so versatile that almost one private aircraft in five in Britain today is a microlight.

At the same time, microlights incarnate flying's heroic past by matching old records with modern courage: Mr. Milton himself flew one to Australia, and an old Etonian who was also on the Macmillan Flight flew solo to South Africa, two classic Empire destinations.

The expedition started on a heartwarming note for microlighters when Heathrow's frequency crackled with the voice of a 747 captain sounding as though a UFO had trespassed in his air lane: "I think I just saw a micro-light."

The air-traffic controller replied slyly: "That's affirmative, speedbird. There are 23 microlight aircraft de-

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BREAKING POINT — John McEwan of Scotland breaking his right arm in the weight-lifting event at the Commonwealth Games. Page 19.

Progress Reported on IRA Talks

BELFAST (Reuters) — Members of an Irish-American peace delegation said talks they held on Friday with the IRA's political wing, Sinn Féin, would advance the cause of peace in Northern Ireland "in a very constructive direction."

"We hope that the input that we have given will move that process forward," said the delegation leader, Bruce Morrison. "We believe that it will and we are very encouraged by what we heard here today that the process is moving in a very constructive direction."

Up and Coming

An occasional series about the names in tomorrow's headlines.

In a nation where economists fit the description of eminences grises, Michael Kolbe is anything but — at least, not yet. A profile, in Monday's Trib.

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroun.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....2.00 Rials
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....360 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Ireland.....2.400 Ir£	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....\$30 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$1.50	U.S. Mail (Eur.)\$1.10

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	51.16	Down	0.35%
New York	3881.05		116.81
The Dollar			
DM	1.5745	previous close	1.5428
Pound	1.531		1.5586
Yen	100.45		99.78
FF	5.392		5.2885

Returning Jews Take Fond Last Look at Lodz Ghetto

By David Margolick
New York Times Service

LODZ, Poland — For three days this week, Lodz was once more filled with the wailing sounds of klezmer music and Yiddish songs. Men with beards and hats once again strolled down Piotrkowska Street. Cries of "Mazel tov!" filled the air as a rabbi hammered a shiny new mezuzah into a doorway at Revolution of 1905 Street. And Jews again lined Lutomierska Street, unrestrained by ghetto walls.

Fifty years ago this month, the Germans cleared out all but about 800 of the Lodz ghetto's 220,000 Jews, deporting to Auschwitz the 80,000 or so who had not already been gassed or died of starvation or disease. By war's end, all but 10,000 of them, remnants of what had been, after Warsaw, the second-largest Jewish site in Europe, had perished.

This week, 200 former ghetto dwellers returned to Lodz, many for the first time, most for probably the last. They came from Israel, the United States, Germany, England, Sweden, and in a few cases, from only a few blocks away. They are the survivors of postwar anti-Jewish campaigns in Poland, which purged Lodz of all but a

handful of the Jews who returned here after 1945.

Most of the visitors were around 70 — old enough half a century ago to be sent to Lodz's factories for the German military rather than to the crematoriums of Chelmno, but young enough now to make the arduous trip home. Most are short, their growth stunted by meager rations during adolescence. But most seem tough, just as they were tough enough to last a year in Auschwitz after four years in Poland's first and final ghetto.

Until the Germans arrived, Lodz was Poland's most Jewish city. A third of its residents, including many of the magnates whose textile mills and palaces still stand here, were Jews. So were its most famous sons, like Arthur Rubinstein. But aside from the ornate, largely derelict Jewish cemetery, where 135,000 people who died before 1940 rest beneath wobbly headstones and the 50,000 who perished in the ghetto lie in unmarked graves, almost nothing explicitly Jewish remains.

Still, Jews returning here at least have the luxury of seeing much of what they left behind. While the war leveled Warsaw, much of the 19th-century splendor of Lodz remains.

One of the returnees was Dr. Helena Zymler-Svantezon, a pediatrician in Lund, Sweden. Along with Dr. Helena Bergson, one of the 887 Jews still in the ghetto when the Russians arrived, she read the historic marker where the Gestapo headquarters once stood, then crossed Zgierska Street to the Baluty market. There, vendors sell vegetables, shoes, and compact disks where Mordachai Chaim Rumkowski, chairman of the ghetto's Jewish council and among the last to be sent to Auschwitz, had his offices.

Proceeding along scruffy streets where young boys now smoke cigarettes and play soccer, Dr. Zymler-Svantezon found the room at No. 13 Mlynska Street she shared with her parents, brother, and an elderly couple from Vienna.

Dr. Zymler-Svantezon seemed stunned by the sight of her old quarters. The spell was broken only when she spotted a young mother and her baby in the courtyard outside. "You see children everywhere; that's the only good thing," she said.

The Germans killed over 90 percent of Poland's 3.3 million Jews, and no one is quite sure how many remain. The guesses range from 7,000 to 40,000, depending on whether one includes people of Jewish ancestry. But certain facts are

clear. Poland's only kosher butcher, for instance, can meet the Jews' monthly demand for meat by killing a single cow.

But in Lodz as elsewhere, there is a micro-renaissance, captured Monday when Rabbi Michael Schudrich of the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation nailed a menzrah at the organization's new Jewish youth center here. Beforehand, Simcha Keller — formerly Krzysztof Skowronski — sang "Ani Maamin," or "I Believe," the prayer dealing with the coming of the Messiah that many Jews chanted as they entered the gas chambers, while 15 other young Lodz residents, many with the fair coloring of Poles but all identifying themselves as Jews, looked on.

Until recently, the Jews of Lodz seemed largely unremembered here. But Poland is experiencing a wave of philo-Semitism. Katarzyna Pospieszynska's kosher cookbook, with its recipes for chopped chicken liver and herring, has sold 200,000 copies. Liquor stores sell at least eight brands of kosher vodka. Lodz's city fathers strived mightily to welcome the visitors, speaking of Jewish contributions to the city, of restoring Jewish property, of combating Holocaust revisionism.



PROTEST PARALYZES BOMBAY — Supporters of the Bharatiya Janata Party fleeing a police charge Friday in Bombay. The police were responding to stoning of buses during a general strike called over the slaying of the Hindu party's local leader, Randaas Nayak. The strike virtually paralyzed Bombay, closing India's biggest stock exchange.

Thais Charge Iranian in Bomb Attempt

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — After a five-month investigation into an attempted truck bombing here, Thai authorities are pressing charges against a suspected Iranian terrorist, but have released two other Iranians for lack of evidence.

The three men were arrested in June in southern Thailand on suspicion of involvement in making a powerful truck bomb that officials say was apparently intended to blow up the Israeli Embassy in a suicide mission in March. The mission evidently was foiled by a minor traffic accident.

A similar bomb caused extensive damage last year at the World Trade Center in New York. Intelligence sources said there was no evidence that the attempted bombing here was connected to that attack, but they could not rule out a link to other bombings, possibly including one in Argentina on July 18 that destroyed the Buenos Aires offices of two Jewish groups and killed nearly 100 people.

An Iranian identified as Hossein Shahriarfar pleaded not guilty in a Bangkok court Aug. 18 to several charges in connection with the truck bomb, including murder, robbery and illegal possession of explosives and firearms.

The accused, who has also been identified as Hossein Dagjari, is suspected by Thai police to be a militant Muslim fundamentalist implicated in other acts of terrorist violence in various countries during the past two years.

He was arrested June 3 in Hat Yai, southern Thailand, with two other Iranians, identified as Babak Taheri and Basr Kazemi. They were released Aug. 16 for lack of evidence connecting them to the truck bomb. At least one other Iranian is still being sought, the police said.

A Thai government prosecutor has charged that Mr. Shahriarfar and one or more accomplices built a massive bomb by packing a one-ton steel water tank with plastic explosive and a large amount of ammonium nitrate fertilizer mixed with diesel fuel. The bomb that devastated the World Trade Center in February 1993 also used ammonium nitrate.

The tank was loaded into the back of a six-wheel rented truck and wired to the truck battery via a switch on the dashboard, the police said.

The bomb was discovered after a man of Middle Eastern appearance in his 30s bumped into a couple of motorcycles beside a department store in central Bangkok while driving the truck March 11. When the motorcycle owners demanded compensation, the man offered them a wad of foreign currency, which they refused. An argument ensued, and the man fled on foot, abandoning the truck.

Police officers drove the vehicle to a police station, where it sat for a week before the owner went to claim it. It was only then that police checked the water tank and found the bomb inside, along with the battered body of a Thai driver for the rental agency. Both his arms had been broken, and he had apparently been strangled with a rope.

Attorney General Opas Arunin said last week that witnesses recalled seeing Mr.

Shahriarfar and the driver, Chom Thila, purchase the water tank that was used to hold the bomb.

At the time of the accident, the truck appeared to be heading toward the Israeli Embassy about 230 meters (250 yards) away. Officials said it was also possible, but less likely, that it was on its way to the U.S. Embassy by a circuitous route necessitated by one-way traffic.

Earlier that day, demonstrators had gathered at the Israeli Embassy to protest the Feb. 25 massacre by an Israeli settler of at least 29 Muslim worshippers at a mosque in the West Bank town of Hebron. The authorities speculated that the bomb may have been intended as retaliation for that attack.

Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Pitsuwan said that as a result of the attempted truck bombing and previous warnings about international terrorist activity in Thailand, there had been closer consultations and information exchanges with foreign governments lately.

"We are on full alert against terrorists and acts of terrorism," he said.

Iran so far has not commented on the case here. But on Wednesday, the state-run Tehran radio demanded that the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, apologize to Iran for having accused it of involvement in the bombing last month in Argentina.

In Argentina, an investigating judge has issued arrest warrants for four Iranian diplomats, but the attorney general has said the evidence against them is insufficient. Iran has denied any role in the bombing, which remains unsolved.

off trade, telephone and diplomatic links.

The referendum has been called by the Pale leadership to back its repeated rejection of the latest peace plan, which would divide Bosnia roughly in half between a federation of Muslims and Croats and their Serbian foes.

The Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, has predicted that the vote will result in nearly unanimous rejection of the deal.

After decades of cool relations, ties between the two countries have improved in recent years, but Japan has pushed for faster development of infrastructure and the legal system as well as a greater openness.

Tokyo has avoided raising the issue of human-rights abuses by Vietnam, which was not discussed during Mr. Murayama's talks, but it has been openly critical of bureaucratic snags that have held up aid and investment.

Japan, already Vietnam's largest aid donor and trading partner, pledged further assistance to develop infrastructure here, a key obstacle to investment by foreign companies. Aid and loans were resumed in 1992 after a 14-year suspension following Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

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WORLD BRIEFS

German Rightist Party's Head to Quit

BONN (AFP) — The head of Germany's extreme rightist Republican Party, Franz Schönhuber, is planning to step down this fall but is not now planning to withdraw from politics, his office said Friday.

Mr. Schönhuber will remain in his post until after the Oct. 16 general elections and will officially resign at his party's annual conference at the end of November or early December, a spokeswoman said. Mr. Schönhuber, 71, who has led the party since 1983, wants to see the presidency handed over to someone younger, she said.

The announcement came three days after Interior Minister Manfred Kanther ordered tighter surveillance on the party's activities and accused it of slipping toward extremism. The Republicans have so far been qualified as "rightist radicals" and are not officially considered "hostile to the constitution."

Algerian Militants Declare a Regime

PARIS (AFP) — The Armed Islamic Group, the most hard-line of the underground Islamic fundamentalist movements in Algeria, announced the formation on Friday of an alternative government. The group said its leader, Sharif Goussmi, also known as Abu Abdallah Ahmed, would head the so-called Caliphate government. A cabinet of 11 ministers named in a communication to Agence France-Presse included Ali Belhadj, the second-in-command of the rival militant Islamic Salvation Front. Mr. Belhadj is currently in detention. The prime minister was listed as Mohammed Said, a former Islamic Salvation Front official who went over to the Armed Islamic Group last month.

In Morocco, meanwhile, the government said Friday that Algerian nationals would be required to obtain visas for visits. The announcement was made after the arrest of two Algerians who were described by the Interior Ministry as "members of an armed group." The two men were arrested Thursday at Fez, the ministry said.

Malaysia Moves Against Islamic Sect

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — The government gave police sweeping powers on Friday to crack down on a banned Islamic sect and said its members would be jailed if they were convicted by Islamic courts.

The action by the Home Affairs Ministry follows a ban Aug. 5 on the group Al Iqam imposed by the state-controlled Farwa Council, the supreme Islamic body in Malaysia.

It is also a powerful blow against the Islamic sect, which authorities fear could cause dissension among Malaysia's majority Malays, who are almost all Muslims. Al Iqam officials said that within hours after the action was announced, the police arrested at least five of its members.

Vietnamese at Risk in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH (AP) — An immigration law passed unanimously by the National Assembly on Friday fails to clarify the status of thousands of ethnic Vietnamese residents who live in legal limbo.

The new law includes provisions for the deportation and expulsion of aliens, which human rights groups fear would allow the arbitrary or mass expulsion of long-term foreign residents, such as the Vietnamese.

Several hundred thousand Vietnamese live in Cambodia. Authorities often disregard their claims to citizenship even when they have been settled here for several generations. The Vietnamese are the subject of widespread suspicion and discrimination, because Cambodians fear that Vietnam seeks to annex their country.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Delta to Ban Trans-Atlantic Smoking

NEW YORK (AFP) — Delta Air Lines is banning smoking on all trans-Atlantic flights starting next year.

Other airlines have been offering a few smoke-free flights on a handful of routes, but Delta is the first U.S. airline to ban smoking in such a large international market. Delta, with more than 250 daily flights across the Atlantic, became one of the largest U.S. carriers to Europe when it bought routes from Pan American World Airways.

Iran Air started a weekly air link between Tehran and Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on Friday.

Four small bombs exploded in Ajaccio, Corsica, on Friday, the latest in a string of attacks on the Mediterranean island, where separatists want independence from France. No one was hurt, and there was little damage.

The number of visitors to Northern Ireland increased 1 percent in 1993, led by a 16 percent increase from North America.

Amsterdam's Schiphol International Airport will play host to a conference on pickpocketing this fall. Airport officials from Frankfurt, Brussels and London are expected to exchange ideas on how to thwart and arrest airport pickpocket gangs.

Hundreds of Lebanese Army recruits, armed with shovels and rakes, have come to the rescue of many of the country's tourist sites, which are overrun with weeds. They began by cleaning up the temples of Jupiter and Bacchus in Baalbek and will move on to ruins in Byblos and Tyre and ancient sites newly uncovered in downtown Beirut.

Extortion Gang Threatens Newsweek's Moscow Bureau

MOSCOW — An armed gang threatened the Moscow staff of Newsweek this week and ordered them to pay for their "protection" service, a journalist with the weekly magazine said Friday.

The three men, one of them armed, stopped a car driven by a Newsweek journalist on his way back from the Moscow airport and threatened the driver with a pistol, forcing him to drive them to the Newsweek office.

"They were talking of protection money all the time," the interim bureau chief, Andrew Nagorski, said. The men only left after being promised their demands would be met and ordering one of the employees to pay them a one ruble token payment, taken as a sign that the business had come under the *krysha*, or roof, of one of Moscow's emerging mafia groups.

"Nothing indicated that they knew what Newsweek is," Mr. Nagorski said. "One of the reasons that we have gone public" with it is to show that "we will not be intimidated."

Kohl Rival Sidesteps Plutonium Accusation

Reuters

BONN — Rudolf Scharping, leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party, appeared to back down on Friday from accusations by a senior aide that the German government had staged a spectacular seizure of smuggled plutonium at Munich airport two weeks ago.

Mr. Scharping declined to say whether he believed the accusation, saying only that questions remained about an undercover police operation that netted illegal plutonium at Munich airport two weeks ago.

Germans have been shocked by four seizures of atomic contraband in as many months, raising the specter of a "nuclear mafia" trading in stolen plutonium and uranium from the former Soviet bloc.

The Social Democrats' campaign manager, Günter Verheugen, drew angry denials from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government on Thursday after he said the Munich case looked like a campaign stunt before the October elections.

Mr. Verheugen said the plutonium seizure had been an attempt at scaremongering, intended to give the government an internal and foreign policy success before the election.

Asked by reporters if he supported Mr. Verheugen's claim, Mr. Scharping answered: "Everything that can be said about this has already been said."

"We maintain that open questions remain which the government must answer."

Mr. Scharping and his party's parliamentary expert on security issues, Ulrich Maurer, said the government must explain why undercover police posing as nuclear buyers waited until the plutonium was brought into Germany before seizing the load.

Bavarian state police who ran the operation captured 300 grams (10.5 ounces) of highly toxic plutonium from couriers on a flight from Moscow. Undercover agents had asked suspected nuclear dealers to supply a sample of their wares.

Nuclear Accident in Japan

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A nuclear power plant in northwestern Japan sharply cut its generating capacity early Friday when a pump that helps circulate cooling water stopped working. A company official said there was no fear of radiation leakage at the plant, near Kanazawa.

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Belgrade Bars Serbian Refugee Vote on Peace Plan

Reuters

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia blocked Bosnian Serbian refugees on Friday from voting in a referendum this weekend on an international peace plan.

The Bosnian Serbian press agency SRNA said Yugoslavia had refused to grant approval for voting on its soil. The Bosnian Serbs had already announced plans for voting in refugee camps and hospitals throughout Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia's decision to prevent Mr. Kujanic and the rest of the quarter of a million Serbian refugees from Bosnia from

voting was not a surprise, given Belgrade's description of the referendum as a fraud.

The leadership in Pale, the Bosnian Serbian stronghold outside Sarajevo, said it would still try to organize voting abroad, in communities in the United States and Canada.

Belgrade has demanded that Pale accept the international peace plan, saying that the vote makes the 11 million Serbs in Yugoslavia hostage to the whims of the million and a half Serbs of Bosnia, and it has cut

off trade, telephone and diplomatic links.

The referendum has been called by the Pale leadership to back its repeated rejection of the latest peace plan, which would divide Bosnia roughly in half between a federation of Muslims and Croats and their Serbian foes.

The Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, has predicted that the vote will result in nearly unanimous rejection of the deal.

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THE AMERICAS / BRINGING HOME THE BACON

Senators Got Election-Year Message on the Crime Bill

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the end, the days of congressional rancor over whether the crime bill had too much pork did not matter.

The overriding concern for Democrats and some Republicans was simpler: reminding voters that something to show on what voters consider the nation's most pressing issue.

The telephone in the state of Delaware was ringing off the hook. Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Democrat from that state who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, told his colleagues on the floor this past week.

"They are not talking about pork or pork chops or anything else. They are saying: 'Pass the crime bill. Give me 100,000 cops, build more prisons, and get on with it.'"

That imperative led both sides to pull back from the brink every time they reached it. The vote for final approval in the Senate was 61 to 38.

The bill survived only because the Democrats "caved in on many elements. And the Republicans, who broke ranks were ultimately not willing to risk killing the bill for fear of being labeled obstructionist."



Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, right, and the majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, after the crime vote.

They wanted to be able to campaign as crime-fighters, too.

The only Democratic senator who voted against the bill was

Richard C. Shelby of Alabama, who frequently sides with Republicans.

Both sides could take com-

fort in the notion that the provisions at issue in the fighting of the last two weeks will probably not matter much to voters angry about congressional gridlock.

"People don't follow the details," said Senator Jeff Bingaman, Democrat of New Mexico, who is running for reelection this year. "They don't know what's precisely in the crime bill, but my sense is there's support for trying something new."

Ann F. Lewis, a Democratic strategist, said: "This enables Democratic members to go back and say: 'We fought for this bill. We achieved it. We won it. In the end, we produced something you wanted us to do.'"

In a year in which public skepticism of incumbents is very high, it is increasingly important for incumbents to come home with real-life achievements.

Bill McInturf, a Republican pollster, argued that the Democrats would reap no advantage in November.

"They're not going to score a breakthrough against the Republicans because of the crime bill," he said. "It's not a point of contrast between the two parties."

Republicans who fought the

legislation insisted that their stubborn opposition was grounded in genuine concern that the bill was crammed with misguided social-welfare programs. They asserted before the vote that they were not afraid of being blamed for scuttling the bill.

"If that happens," said Sena-

The Republicans wanted to be able to campaign as crime-fighters, too.

tor Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, who is seeking reelection this year, "we would be happy to take credit for killing this bill."

William Kristol, a Republican theoretician, had warned party leaders in a memorandum not to give in to election-year pressures.

"Republicans can only make progress in reframing the national political debate in ways that benefit our party and its principles if we are willing to endure charges of partisanship and gridlock," he wrote.

But that advice was too risky

to hold the Republicans together. So now that the bill is poised to become law, Haley Barbour, the Republican Party chairman, offered a taste of how his party will frame the issue in coming weeks.

"In November," he said, "Americans will have a chance to vote for or against the members of Congress who think the answer to our crime problem is spending billions more for social welfare on top of the scores of billions we already spend. Democrats won't like that answer."

One Democrat who is up for re-election and has not been afraid to vote against his president, Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, believes otherwise.

"This is all coming from the community," he said of the outpouring for a bill. "Police chiefs, sheriffs, maybe the conference committee didn't get it quite right. But Congress got it right: The American people are saying with crime, 'Do something!'"

The handful of Republicans who bucked their party got the message. Senator William V. Roth Jr. of Delaware, who opposed a crime measure in 1990, said he favored one this time because "crime in Delaware has been an incredible, and even frightening, increase."

Judge Rejects Simpson Lawyers' Demand for Blood Samples

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Prosecutors do not have to provide blood samples immediately for DNA tests by O. J. Simpson's defense, even though the murder investigation was "a picture of confusion, miscommunication and noncommunication," a Superior Court judge ruled Friday.

Judge Lance A. Ito said prosecutors had showed that it was "reasonably necessary" for them to perform multiple ge-

netic tests before giving any of the evidence to the defense.

The judge ordered the prosecution to proceed with DNA testing, "in as conservative a manner as is scientifically reasonable and to maintain for potential defense testing any residual or remaining material."

He said prosecutors had to give Mr. Simpson's lawyers 48 hours' notice of any testing and had to make the testing accessible to defense experts.

While criticizing prosecutors

and the police, Judge Ito rejected a defense motion for a portion of the blood samples collected at the scene of the June 12 murders of Mr. Simpson's former wife and one of her friends, and the former football star's mansion as well.

The prosecution is relying heavily on forensic evidence, including DNA tests, because there are no known witnesses.

During a two-day hearing this week, the defense accused the prosecution of conspiring to

"burn up evidence" by overtesting it before Mr. Simpson's lawyers could get their hands on it.

"What was revealed to the court in a course of this hearing was a picture of confusion, miscommunication and noncommunication between the prosecutors and the LAPD," Judge Ito wrote, referring to the Los Angeles Police Department.

"Such conduct, while less than exemplary, does not rise to the level of bad faith or misconduct,"

The judge said he was relying on California law holding that there is no violation of a defendant's rights if a piece of evidence is consumed by the prosecution through testing.

Before Judge Ito's ruling, experts said his decision might someday serve as a precedent on whether defendants have the right to test genetic evidence independently.

The question is whether prosecutors own evidence or "are merely custodians of the evidence for the people," said Edward Blake, a forensic scientist who has worked in DNA testing since 1986.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to murdering Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman. The trial is scheduled to begin next month.

Judge Ito's ruling concerned

six newly revealed blood samples that the police had kept in their crime lab without notifying the defense. The blood was collected from the ground near Ms. Simpson's condominium and at Mr. Simpson's estate.

Judge Ito's ruling addressed only how much blood should be made available to the defense and whether prosecutors had been remiss in their failure to tell Mr. Simpson's lawyers about the samples.

The ruling did not address whether the blood was contaminated as evidence because it had been mishandled by rookie police technicians. One of Mr. Simpson's attorneys, Robert L. Shapiro, told Judge Ito that mislabeling and mishandling might have tainted the evidence so much that it should not be admitted at the trial.

Haiti's Economy 'Coming to a Full Stop'

By Douglas Farah

Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's battered economy, suffering from decades of neglect and months of a full commercial embargo, is grinding to a halt, but that is still not enough to force the country's military leaders to step aside, according to businessmen and diplomats.

Since last month, when the Central Bank expanded the money supply with no hard currency to back up the new money, the nation has been hit by hyperinflation that has devalued the gourde by 40 percent. With few dollars in the economy and virtually no production, economists said, the trend can only accelerate.

"The nation is coming to a full stop," said Leslie Manigat, an academic who served briefly as Haiti's president in 1988. "It is like a locomotive, puffing along but with the last puff will be the end. Everything is closing, business after business, store after store. Many people cannot eat anymore. Those that eat twice now have only one meal."

According to businessmen close to the armed forces, however, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, Haiti's military leader, is still betting that he can outlast the determination of the United States and United Nations to force his resignation along with those of his chief of staff, Brigadier General Philippe Biamby, and the Port-au-Prince police chief, Lieutenant General Joseph Michel François.

To force the military to step aside and allow the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the United Nations, with the strong backing of the United States, has imposed a near-total commercial embargo on Haiti. Father Aristide won the nation's first free elections but was overthrown by the military on Sept. 30, 1991, just seven months after taking office.

Economists and businessmen said the sudden, rapid deterioration of what was left of Haiti's "formal economy" resulted from the effect that hyperinfla-

'This devaluation is what will kill us. No one can survive this.'

A Haitian businessman

tion had had on gasoline prices. While the supply of fuel crossing the border from the Dominican Republic has remained steady, and its price in dollars constant at about \$3.50 a gallon, the price in gourdes has doubled in recent weeks.

Diplomats familiar with UN efforts to seal the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic said a monitoring team, which was to have been in place there in May to help stop the smuggling, was still weeks away from being deployed.

"This devaluation is what will kill us," said a businessman with close ties to the military. "No one can survive this, and we can take no corrective measures because, with the embargo, we have no economy to revive."

What factories there were have shut down or are functioning on a greatly reduced schedule. Most stores, with a dwindling supply of stocks, are open

only a few days a week, if at all. Public transportation, where it exists, costs three times what it did in July. Prices of basic foods have doubled.

The result, in a nation that already was the poorest in the hemisphere, is a noticeable increase in people desperately searching for ways to survive. Unemployment, according to international economists, now is close to 80 percent.

While leading businessmen

leaders of the danger of a popular revolt if devaluation continues.

In an effort to stem the slide, the de facto government of Emile Jonassaint has ordered all businesses to post their prices in gourdes and said legal measures would be taken against those who carried out business in hard currencies. The move was taken to slow the "dollarization" of what is left of the economy.

But a U.S. official said that while the inflation would eventually hurt the wealthy and the military leaders who could get dollars, that would be only after everyone else had already been hurt.

"The only people who can weather this are the true elite," the official said. "They can get dollars, they can shift money to inventories, they can do a variety of things to insulate themselves that most people cannot."

Cabinet Shake-Up

Ching the economic crisis, Mr. Jonassaint has replaced his government's finance and commerce ministers, Reuters reported from Port-au-Prince.

State-run television said that Finance Minister Rigaud Duplan would be succeeded by Georges Henri Fils and that Commerce Minister Jean-Robert Delsoin would be replaced by Roger Lange.

U.S. to Pay Off \$1.2 Billion Owed UN for Peacekeeping

Agence France-Presse

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States will pay its \$1.2 billion debt for peacekeeping operations to the United Nations in the next few weeks, the U.S. delegation announced Friday.

President Bill Clinton was to sign the necessary authorization papers in the next few days to unblock funds which will be disbursed in several tranches before early October, the delegation said.

That would wipe out Washington's \$930 million peacekeeping debt through the end of

1994 and advance \$300 million for 1995.

Total U.S. debt to the UN for both peacekeeping operations and regular budget costs exceeds \$1.4 billion, according to UN estimates.

The United States is the top UN debtor, ahead of Russia, which owes \$630 million.

Washington foots the bill for about 25 percent of regular UN budget funds and more than 30 percent of international peacekeeping efforts. U.S. lawmakers regularly complain that the U.S. contributions are too steep.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Senate Decorum: Plumbing a New Low?

WASHINGTON — In the view of some lawmakers, decorum in the Senate reached a new nadir this week as political acrimony and partisan bile evidently became the defining characteristics of their stately institution in the Clinton era.

As the Senate struggled to resolve a weeklong impasse over President Bill Clinton's crime legislation, its members turned theatrical, unfurling oratory ranging from the stilly to the sublime and displaying emotions worthy of classic tragedy or comedy — or perhaps both.

Perhaps the week's most audacious performance was rendered by Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, who embellished his arguments against the bill's crime prevention programs by brandishing a large picture of a pink pig and belting out his own version of the nursery classic: "President Clinton had a bill, E-I-E-I-O. And in that bill was lots of pork..."

Mr. D'Amato's ambitious a cappella prompted an acid retort from a normally restrained Democrat, Frank R. Lautenberg of New Jersey.

"It's the barnyard all right," Mr. Lautenberg observed. "But it's not the pig we're looking at. It's the other stuff. It's the other stuff. And if it looks like it and it feels like it and it smells like it, we know what it is."

Some senators complained that the pitched, emotional tenor of the crime debate signals a new low in legislative etiquette and predicted an end to the days when Republicans and Democrats would compromise for the good of the country. (LAT)

Holbrooke Confirmed for Europe Desk

WASHINGTON — The Senate has confirmed Richard C. Holbrooke to be the State Department's chief of European and Canadian affairs, approving a man who has supported firm opposition to Bosnian Serb atrocities.

Senators confirmed Mr. Holbrooke as an assistant secretary of state on a voice vote on Thursday. There was no debate.

Mr. Holbrooke, a New Yorker who served as ambassador to Germany for less than a year, replaces Stephen A. Oxman, who is being reassigned. Mr. Holbrooke was assistant secretary of state for East Asia in the Carter administration. He played a key role in the negotiations that led to the decision to normalize relations with China. (AP)

Coming Up: Pay Rise for Federal Workers

WASHINGTON — The Office of Management and Budget has sent President Bill Clinton a proposal that would give federal workers next year a 2 percent pay raise but defers a decision on "locality pay," according to White House officials.

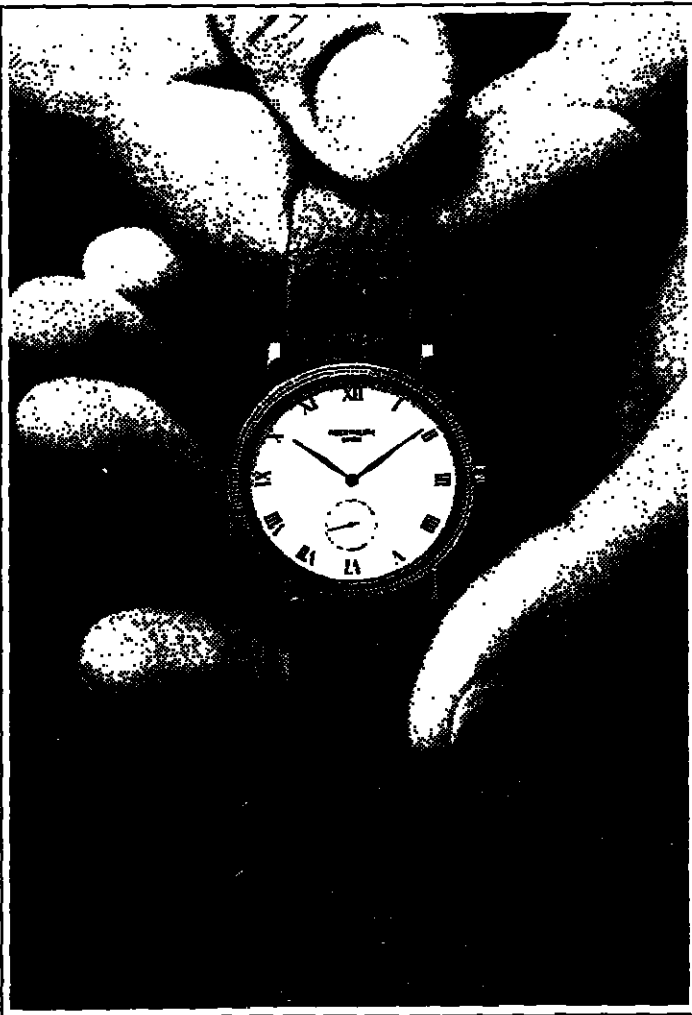
An official said Mr. Clinton is inclined to accept the OMB proposal and would announce it next week.

House and Senate negotiators, however, are leaning toward a pay package that would give the average federal worker a 2.6 percent pay increase next year. The congressional package would give civil service employees a 2 percent nationwide raise and half of their scheduled locality pay. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton on adoption of the crime bill: "Children will be safer and parents will breathe a little easier. Police officers will no longer be threatened by gangs and thugs with easy access to deadly assault weapons designed only for war. Violent criminals are going to learn quickly that the revolving door on our prisons has been locked and bolted shut." (AP)

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a particular Patek Philippe movement requires four years of continuous work to bring to absolute perfection, we will take four years. The result will be a watch that is unlike any other. A watch that conveys quality from first glance and first touch. A watch with a distinction: generation after generation it has been worn, loved and collected by those who are very difficult to please; those who will only accept the best. For the day that you take delivery of your Patek Philippe, you will have acquired the best. Your watch will be a masterpiece, quietly reflecting your own values. A watch that was made to be treasured.



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Away From Politics

• A Philadelphia bus driver was jailed on assault charges and suspended from her job for slapping the face of a deaf, mute passenger, officials said. The victim, Kevin DeFrancisco, 38, was showing his disability card to qualify for a reduced fare and repeatedly touched the driver's shoulders in an attempt to communicate, witnesses said.

• A volunteer fire fighter was killed near Sams Valley, Oregon, when flames erupted in the area where he was using a tractor to cut firebreaks to help contain a 4,500-acre wildfire that had advanced to within two miles of the town. More than 100 homes were evacuated.

• A Wells Fargo driver was killed and his guard wounded near Albuquerque, New Mexico, when two armed men fired at least 40 shots into a rented van being used in place of an armored car. No money was taken in the ambush.

• A hurricane lashed the U.S.-held Johnston Island, about 700 miles southwest of Honolulu, with 100-mile-an-hour winds and 20-foot waves after army officials had evacuated nearly 1,100 people and shut down a chemical-weapons incinerator. The storm, designated John, passed about 15 miles north of the island.

• Three hundred sheriff's officers should be dismissed because they were hired even though they had flunked the entry-level employment exam, said Sheriff Michael Sheahan of Cook County, Illinois, which includes Chicago. He said many of the officers had their test results falsified and were given their jobs because of political favors they did during the tenure of the previous, Republican sheriff.

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Andover, Massachusetts, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

persuaded to vote for a fairly substantial bill.

Inevitably, that hope was supported by Mr. Clinton's success, on the vital procedural vote Thursday in the Senate on the crime bill, in persuading Senators John C. Danforth of Missouri, Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas and John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, all Republicans, to side with him.

The Senate later gave final approval to the measure and recessed until Sept. 12.

Mr. Chafee and Mr. Danforth have been part of the so-called "mainstream coalition" of Democrats and Republicans who have been looking for the elusive middle ground on health.

A few Republican votes might make it easier for moderate and centrist Democrats, several from the South, like Mr. Clinton, to move.

Many executives and analysts have said it will be difficult or impossible to cut costs enough to make Japan's exports competitive at 100 or 95 yen to the dollar, especially with Japan's tradition of lifetime employment. That means manufacturing will continue to shift to the United States and other countries.

Moreover, there is a risk that skimping too much could undermine the Japanese industry's most precious asset: the reputation for reliability that gave Japanese cars an edge in the United States.

In the United States, the same Mazda car, known as the Protege, is going on sale at prices starting at \$12,000. The list price will range from the same to \$400 less than the previous model, despite the yen's rise.

the emergency landing. The Evening Standard's reporter was able to dictate a fresh story, sheltering his portable phone behind a hedge.

Others made their way to the nearest port, encouraged by a carload of airport officials who met them in the lane with promises of better flying weather after lunch.

So, even though most plane radios had been put out of commission by the rain, the formation pressed on to cross the channel — "always a slightly existential moment," a pilot noted cheerfully.

It took 12 sunny minutes, without anyone needing the life jackets.

In France, the Mapmillin Flight landed at Abbeville in Picardy as easily as in the Kent field. Was it a sign of Europe past or Europe yet-to-come that no one was asked for a passport?

BOOKS

TRUE NORTH: A Memoir
By Jill Ker Conway. 250 pages. \$23. Knopf.

Reviewed by
Barbara Landis Chase

JILL KER CONWAY is an immensely engaging story teller. Her eye takes in every detail of her surroundings and experience, and none of those details escapes her memory. Her insights render fathomable the mysteries of human interaction. Conway's earlier memoir, "The Road from Corrain," recounted the haunting tale of her solitary childhood in the Outback of Australia.

"The Road from Corrain" continues in "True North." This leg begins in 1960 with Conway's arrival in the United States to study American history at Harvard. She describes her transformation from expatriate to one who belongs, from shy, young graduate student to successful teacher and administrator, from a somewhat withdrawn young woman to one capable of true friendship and love.

She notices and transports as she relates new experiences, as in this lyrical description of her flight from Australia to the United States: "I spent the long flight gazing out at the stars, watching the moon come around the curve of the Earth . . . watching first the outlines of the Fijian Islands come up ahead and then, many hours later, the glorious white-rimmed, velvety green chain of the Hawaiian Islands."

The expatriate sense is a way, those on the inside never can. A newly arrived graduate student in Cambridge, Conway partakes in the excitement of a great university and warns to the "easy sociability" of the States. But there are aspects of the culture she finds jarring. She is troubled by the disposability of things:

"If material objects were so easily disposed of . . . I wondered how the principle operated in human relations, and whether the passions of the heart were . . . subject to a similar code."

Slowly, however, North America begins to feel like home. Her experiences at Harvard and later at the University of Toronto, where she moves with her new husband, begin to change and call forth a new self-confidence and an increasing comfort with her own interests and talents. As her professors encourage her academic interests, her chosen field of research is confirmed: "It dawned on me that I could study the lives of other women and be taken seriously." Because this was the era in which women's history was just beginning to take off, an uncommon energy infused her teaching.

Academic politics reveals itself clearly, with all its pettiness and jealousy. Yet, as Conway becomes involved in administration at the University of Toronto, she quickly learns to use the system for the benefit of the causes in which she believes.

Her friendships also begin to reshape the young woman shaped earlier by the loneliness and sadness of her childhood. A telling passage describes how much her diverse group of graduate student housemates meant to her: "We 'were like different constellations in the night sky, points of reference, from the configuration of which we could begin to chart our experience free of the internalized presumptions of our native world about what was 'natural' and 'feminine.'"

The major flaw of "True North" is that of its forerunner, "The Road from Corrain." The story ends before it should. We know there is more of the Jill Ker Conway story to be told, but we must wait, hopefully, for the next chapter, in this case, the story of her years as president of Smith College.

Barbara Landis Chase, head of school at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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OPINION

Herald Tribune

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It's Time to Talk to Castro

Well, why not open broad negotiations with the Castro regime?

The Clinton administration was quick to rebuff Fidel Castro's proposal of multi-issue talks on Thursday. Washington anticipated a propaganda session where Havana would offer to keep its unhappy citizens from leaving only if the United States promised to ease its economic embargo, halt anti-Castro radio broadcasts, and maybe throw in the return of the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base to Cuba.

The administration says immigration is the only issue it will talk about. Washington should respond more creatively, insisting that any discussion of issues between the two countries must also include democracy and human rights.

Fidel Castro has had his dictatorial way with Cuba for the past 35 years, brooking no dissent, turning neighbors into spies, and driving many of his own people to risk their lives to get away. He blames the United States for troubles of his own making and would sooner see Cuba's economy collapse than make concessions to foreign demands.

If that kind of behavior disqualified a regime from negotiations, Washington would never have been able to reach out to Mao's China or Kim Il Sung's North Korea. Neither could it have talked with Syria about Middle East peace terms, Bosnian Serbs about cease-fires or Haiti's generals about the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

In diplomacy, it is often more important for governments to talk to their enemies than to their friends. That is how Israel reached agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization. But for most of the past three and a half decades, Washington has never seriously considered talking to Havana.

It ought to consider such talks now. The

Castro regime's weakness makes this an especially promising moment to negotiate, if Washington plays its hand effectively.

Once a genuine menace as a Soviet outpost, Cuba has power to influence American politics that has outlasted the Cold War. Hundreds of thousands of Cuban émigrés are now U.S. voters and their most vocal leaders have made any dialogue with Cuba a domestic political taboo. The administration is understandably reluctant to challenge that taboo.

Yet its attempt to improvise unilateral responses to the refugee challenge is already damaging its own credibility and jeopardizing broader American interests.

For what good cause is the administration preventing Cuban-Americans from helping their families stretch meager budgets with dollar payments? Has it not yet learned the importance of setting, and holding to, its foreign policy priorities?

The Cuban-American hard-liners from whom the administration is taking its cues want to escalate internal tensions in Cuba rapidly in order to force an explosion, and perhaps a U.S. intervention, that would bring the Castro regime down in flames. The administration is not prepared to do that far, nor is it clear that such an Armageddon scenario would serve Cuban democracy or America's best interests. Many Cuban-Americans also shy away from a confrontation that could turn their relatives into sacrificial victims.

By agreeing to wide-ranging talks with Cuba now, and insisting on the broadest possible agenda, the United States may find it has some bargaining power to help Cubans struggling for democratic change. The alternative is to punish Cubans and embarrass the United States. That would not hurt Fidel Castro nearly so much as it would damage Bill Clinton.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Crime-Bill Sausage

It has been said that the two things that should never be watched are the making of sausage and the making of legislation. After watching the crime bill maneuvering in the U.S. Congress for the past few weeks, we are prepared to say that this sausage is grossly unfair to sausage makers.

The Senate on Thursday finally moved to end the effort of some Republicans to deadlock action on a bill that has been discussed, amended, debated, amended, blocked, amended and finally passed by the House only to face more turmoil in the Senate. The Republicans oppose the bill because they are hoping to use Senate rules, as they often have this year, to block action favored by a substantial majority.

Deserving of particular praise are those Republican senators who broke with their party to shut down the absurd and obstructionist game-playing.

None of this is to say that the bill itself is so great. It is not. It includes a slew of new death penalties that have nothing to do with stopping the sorts of street crime that Americans are rightly worried about, and some patronage junk and plenty of posturing. But it does include a very important measure, the ban on assault weapons, which one can only hope will be a step toward a more rational national policy on gun control. The bill also includes money for more police on the

street, which is good, and help for states on prison construction, and some prevention programs that cannot be dismissed entirely as "pork," although there is some of that left in this sausage.

Supporters of the bill have made excessive claims on its behalf. But the continued delay being pushed by some Republicans was endangering the bill's better provisions, particularly the ban on assault weapons.

A lot of partisanship was inevitable this year, given Republican hopes of gaining significant ground in this fall's elections (and Democratic worries that they might). It is also true that Mr. Clinton has missed opportunities to reach out to potential Republican allies and that many Republicans in Congress, especially in the House, resent having been frozen out on so many issues.

Nonetheless, the partisan display on the crime bill was ridiculous. In the Senate, it appeared that the Republican leader, Bob Dole, who can be an effective and fair-minded legislator, yielded strategic control to Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, his potential 1996 presidential rival, who prefers to burn the house down. In this battle, the Republicans have damaged Mr. Clinton and the Democrats but also, we expect, themselves.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Nasty, Sloppy, Ineffective

The U.S. Congress heads out on vacation not having passed a health care bill, but that is hardly all. It has not passed any other significant legislation this year. It will have another month, an extremely crowded one, when it comes back after Labor Day, and the final weeks tend to be the busy ones in any Congress. A lot of business may be transacted then. So far, however, the record is as dismal as in any legislative year in recent memory. It is back to gridlock, or so it has seemed lately — but of a nasty, internecine kind that makes the Bush administration seem like a checkers game by comparison.

The president and this same Congress did pretty well last year, their first in office. They moved to reduce the deficit, restore the tax code's cutting edge, revive and expand assorted programs for the poor, restructure college student aid, adopt a national service program, pass the family leave bill and approve the North American Free Trade Agreement. Not bad. But this year?

The health care bill is stuck, of course, but reform is hard. Campaign finance reform is also stuck, and it ought to be easy. Congress passed the present bill a couple of years ago, when they knew that President George Bush would veto it. It is not complicated. It is just that legislators don't want to do it. A lesser ethics bill having to do with lobbying disclosure and the plying of members and their staffs with gifts is also still hung up.

This Congress is supposed to approve the new international trade agreement. It has not done so. Who knows if there will be time? A bill to modernize federal regulation of the telecommunications industry is in an uncertain state. Welfare reform has been put off. A housing bill may or may not pass; no matter that it would make overdue improvements in aspects of public housing policy that members of both parties constantly deplore. A bill to reauthorize the main forms of federal aid to education — surely a Democratic Congress can do that — has only recently been sent to conference.

A proposed strengthening of the Clean Water Act has been shelved; so also a proposal to straighten out the regulation of pesticides, a chronic mess. A restructuring of the inaptly named Superfund program for toxic-waste cleanup may or may not pass; it has been dragged out until there is barely time. The safe drinking water bill is stalled; mining reform is hung up in conference.

Not even the annual defense authorization bill has been passed in final form, and only two of the 13 regular appropriations bills have been signed. Sure, legislators will complete work on these and no doubt some of the rest before they are done. But what a dilatory, sloppy dispiriting process it is. Both parties bear their share of blame. No one either in or out of Congress can be proud of this.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Europe: A Sound U.S. Policy of Initiative and Insurance

By Harold Brown

WASHINGTON — Henry Kissinger, among others, has argued that Clinton administration policies are eroding the Atlantic alliance and turning NATO into an empty shell. This is wrong, but it does raise important issues about the altered security landscape in post-Cold War Europe, the principles that should guide U.S. policy there and what alternative policies might be adopted.

The principles of the Clinton administration are in fact sensible, and its policies have worked rather well. The basic issue in Europe is how to maintain, adapt and augment the essential institutions of trans-Atlantic security — most of all NATO but also the European Union and its adjuncts — to the changed situation in Central and Eastern Europe, in Russia and the other states of the former Soviet Union.

None of us can be certain where Russia's evolution will take it. Some expect it to become a large but peaceful member of a cooperative international security order, others, a resurgent and expansionist state seeking to dominate its neighbors. The principle of the Atlantic alliance — and the United States, as its leader — should follow is to be prepared politically and militarily to oppose and deter an expansionist Russia should it develop, while avoiding actions that unduly increase the likelihood that it will.

Most Central European and former Soviet nations also face alternative paths: toward Western values and practices or toward authoritarianism, statism and poisonous nationalism.

The balance for U.S. policy is not easy to strike, especially in dealing with the Central European states, whose history and geography — between Germany and Russia — do not, to put it mildly, make them naturally secure. The Bush administration, which should be commended for its handling of the events of the reunification of Germany and the collapse of the Soviet Union, never faced up to the issue of post-Cold War security relations east of the new German border. President Bill

Clinton has taken the initiative in addressing that issue and those of NATO structure and the alliance role in and beyond Europe.

At the NATO summit meeting in January, Mr. Clinton noted that the alliance's role is critical in the task of extending security to the new democracies. With U.S. leadership, NATO moved to do so through the Partnership for Peace, which gives members and potential members the chance for practical experience in military cooperation without waiting to resolve the debate over NATO expansion.

It tailors the relationship with NATO to the condition of each of the partners, thus avoiding the premature drawing of new lines. Russia is a partner, though it will not, in my view, ever become a NATO member. The administration has rightly been ambiguous on that question. But as Mr. Clinton stressed in Warsaw, Russia will not have the right to veto, compromise or threaten the integration of any of the new democracies into Western institutions.

Speaking to the Polish Parliament on July 7, Mr. Clinton explicitly rejected a "gray zone" of uncertain security for Central Europe's new democracies and affirmed that NATO's expansion was no longer a question of whether but of when and how.

Those who argue that the when and how are full and immediate NATO membership should say for which nations those conditions apply. And they should explain their confidence that the U.S. Congress, the parliaments of the 15 other NATO members and the NATO public are prepared to extend credible guarantees to the newcomers that an attack on one is an attack on all.

They should also explain what effect the drawing of such a line would have on the relationships between Russia and the other nations on the far side of that line.

NATO membership should not be automatic for any country. Democracy, a market economic system and a responsible security policy are appropriate criteria. How and when to expand, how to

expand to some "partners" and not others, and NATO's relations with nonmember partners through and beyond a transition will need to be worked out in the context of events. That context will include the economic relationship of Central Europe to the European Union.

For the next few years at least, the political evolution and the security of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia depend most of all on their internal stability and in turn on their economic progress. The most important external influence on that progress is the European Union's acceptance, first of their products and then of their membership.

The wisest U.S. policy is one that combines initiative and insurance. A revival of Russian ex-

pansionism is surely discouraged by Russian knowledge that it would result in a new Cold War in circumstances far less favorable to Russia than prevailed in the struggle that had such catastrophic consequences for it.

But more insurance is needed, and it is provided by the U.S. commitment to European security, evidenced by the continuance of a strong U.S. military presence in Europe and reaffirmed in two Clinton budgets. The initiative, and considerable flexibility, is provided by the Partnership for Peace; Mr. Clinton's \$100 million for partnership initiatives is a significant down payment of resources to support the cooperation of NATO and partner militaries.

Both initiative and insurance are evidenced by U.S. cooperation in strengthening the European pillar of NATO in the form of

the Western European Union and of the Eurocorps.

And two U.S. initiatives during the past 18 months — joining with Russia in converting fissionable material from weapons in Russia and Ukraine to peaceful uses, and encouraging Russian participation at Group of Seven meetings — are examples of incentives for Russia to choose a cooperative path, including membership in the Partnership for Peace. On the central issue of trans-Atlantic and European security, the Clinton administration has done quite well; it need not apologize to its predecessors or to the American people.

The writer, defense secretary in the Carter administration, is a partner in a venture banking firm. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Cuba: Clinton Can Get Out of the Hole

By Pamela S. Falk

NEW YORK — President Bill Clinton has backed himself into a corner. As thousands flee Cuba on leaky rafts, the president has just three choices, all unpalatable.

He can abandon his new detention policy and admit arriving refugees. He can lift the embargo against Cuba, easing some of the island's economic woes. Or he can escalate the raft wars with a full naval blockade of commercial shipping to Cuba.

Of these choices, only the first makes sense. Lifting the embargo now would enrage Cuban exiles in Florida and elsewhere, because it would strengthen Fidel Castro's hand. A naval blockade would enrage U.S. allies that trade with Cuba.

Instead, the president should forthrightly renounce the detention policy; stem the tide of refugees by reinstating the payments that exile families in the United States can make to their relatives in Cuba, and ease the burden on Florida and other states by picking up resettlement costs.

The detention policy has not decreased the flow of refugees, nor is there any sign that it will. The policy is cruel to refugees and their families. It holds no prospect of creating a tinderbox in Cuba, speeding Mr. Castro's departure from power. And it burdens U.S. taxpayers.

Nor can the United States have much hope of returning the refugees to Cuba. As a Cuban official told me recently, Mr. Castro is not likely to take back a single Cuban who left.

To dig himself out of this hole, Mr. Clinton needs

to start thinking of this crisis as a foreign policy issue, not a domestic political one. When he does, several things will become clear.

First, the more information that is allowed into and out of Cuba, the better. U.S. news organizations would like to open bureaus in Havana, and the necessary laws have been passed by Congress; the approval process should be expedited.

Second, the United States needs to begin talking again with Mr. Castro. If it does not, things could get worse in a hurry, as they did in 1980.

Even with the trade embargo still in place, it would be strange if the Clinton administration could not even get to the level of negotiations the Reagan administration achieved — talks that led to agreements on immigration and nuclear energy and cooperation on drug trafficking.

Third, the United States should find ways to encourage Mr. Castro to step aside peacefully. But he needs to be coaxed, not pushed, or a new leader could emerge from the Cuban military who is as oppressive politically as Mr. Castro is.

To encourage a transition to responsible leadership, the administration should quietly pursue negotiations with Cuban leaders as well as dissidents.

Mr. Clinton must look beyond this crisis, focus on the long-range foreign policy issues and let the negotiations begin.

The writer, former staff director of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, is author of "Cuban Foreign Policy: Caribbean Temperament." She contributed this to The New York Times.

In the Population Debate, Think About Life and Not Just Birth

By Flora Lewis

BINI CALAF, Minorca, Spain — Prospects for the United Nations population conference in Cairo next month have dramatically changed from a useful global assessment of how to match demography and resources to an ominous doombook.

This holds threats of ideological, political and social disaster on a world scale. The issues, and the facts, have been vaporized by emotional steam released not only by traditionalists insisting on biblical strictures to "multiply" but by militants insisting on women's right to decide alone. They have lost sight of the point, which is improving humanity's healthy survival chances.

The seemingly tactical alliance between the Vatican, Islamic fanaticism, Tehran-style and Arab nationalism Tripoli-style is shocking. It suggests an unprincipled crusade for a religious dictate that discards all appeals to tolerance and moderation.

In the Pope's view, it probably goes deeper. Since the collapse of communism, to which he rightly feels he made a large contribution, Pope John Paul II has been seeking to revive a universal "spiritual message" to fill the vacuum.

It does have affinities with the anti-bourgeois, anti-secular, anti-heartless-capitalism, traditional communal precepts of fundamentalism. At one of his political-intellectual seminars at Castel Gandolfo, the Pope answered a question about his hostility to the Cairo conference tersely. "The question of life is a fundamental right," is all he would say.

Nobody is really challenging that. But the agenda has been turned into a battle-ground by two sets of militants, leaving behind the real issues of population.

"It's fascism with a feminist face," an agitator for the American right-winger Lyndon LaRouche shouted at Nawis Sadik, president of the UN Population Council, at a meeting in Stockholm. "What?" she said with astonishment. "You don't want to empower women?"

There is a farcical side. But it is this militant fanatic attempt to turn population into a power question instead of a survival question and a development question that underlies the trouble.

At the New York preparatory meeting last spring, women's organizations suc-

ceeded in recasting the agenda to focus on their demands. They are reaping a backlash. "Empowerment," a modern political go-go word, provokes resistance. To many societies, the vague, apparently unlimited goal of turning power over to women is unsettling.

There is overwhelming evidence that where girls have access to education, which in turn brings health information and employment opportunity, fertility rates decline to what the society can manage. It isn't a matter of total numbers. It is the fact that development can only progress arithmetically, while population increases geometrically because of dramatic decline in mortality rates.

"Development is the best contraceptive" has long been the argument of those who would focus on economic and social investment as the best approach to limiting the rate of population growth. The answer is yes, certainly. It's like the recipe for rabbit stew. First catch a rabbit.

The pressure of population on land, water and food resources in poor countries makes it extremely difficult to reach the take-off point of self-sustaining development where extra effort produces more than it consumes.

It is idle, even demagogic, to suggest that the remedy is to cut drastically the consumption levels of the richest one-tenth of the world's inhabitants so their intake can be shared. It would not stretch far and it would not last long.

The point is to enable people to produce for themselves in a way that husband resources for the future, that makes possible escape from poverty, opportunity for education, for basic health care, and, yes, for reproduction in a way that does not just condemn new billions to the same old trap. Making that possible is the real population issue, not how many births are allowed.

What is new in human history is precisely that human ingenuity has reached the point where it can create far more lives than it has found the way to sustain in decency. The capacity of women to bear children has not increased. If the world entered this century with 2 billion people and is leaving it with 6 billion, it is because we have been enabled to live longer.

It is an improvement to be preserved, not thrown away with the dogma that birth is sacred but it doesn't matter what happens after. That is respect for life.

© Flora Lewis

The United Nations Should Prepare for the Borderless World Ahead

By Koji Kakizawa

TOKYO — The United Nations may have suffered from low expectations during the Cold War, but today the world expects much more of it. The end of the Cold War, I believe, will transform or even end the traditional nation-state system. To adapt, the United Nations will have to implement a number of measures.

The new world order that will emerge as the nation-state loses its relevance in the next century will be more highly integrated — economically, politically and culturally. There be movement, as some have predicted, toward a single "borderless economy."

And the trend toward political integration will continue, as suggested by the proliferation of successful regional organizations like the European Union.

Historically, there have been two prerequisites for integration among nations. The first is a sharing of values; the second is the existence of a common task. Both requirements will be satisfied in the world of the 21st century. Today, most nations are bound together by a common desire for pluralistic democracy, and by the need for international cooperation to tackle such global problems as population growth, nuclear proliferation, environmental degradation, drug-related social problems and regional conflicts.

Only the United Nations can provide a forum for shaping such a global transformation. But if it is to deal adequately with this new situation, the UN itself will first require reform. It must be given the power to address global threats effectively and it must become a forum where the shared ideal of pluralistic democracy is promoted.

How can we do this? How are we to make the UN more effective

in the transformation away from the nation-state system? First, the UN should support the establishment of democratic governments by providing greater assistance for the holding of free and fair elections. Toward this end, the Electoral Assistance Unit of the UN Secretariat should be reinforced.

Second, UN peacekeeping operations are playing an ever more important role and need only the UN can provide a forum for shaping the global transformation ahead. But first it must reshape itself; reforms are badly needed.

proper support to continue in that direction. The successful elections in Namibia, Cambodia and El Salvador testify to the essential role of the peacekeepers' election-monitoring and observation units. Civilian participation is becoming increasingly important. I therefore suggest the endowment of a memorial medal honoring the contributions of civilian participants.

Third, the long-awaited post of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights needs adequate support and resources. The protection of human rights can be assured only if a multitude of conditions prevails. These include political stability, established legal procedures, an ample number of jurists, wide public awareness of the importance of human rights, economic development and a rise in living stan-

dards. These conditions demand considerable effort over time.

To facilitate change, the UN must offer advisory activities to establish due process of law. Public information programs are important. A strong, permanent secretariat will be needed; close coordination among the relevant UN agencies is crucial. I would propose that the UN Center for Human Rights be given enhanced resources and that the coordinating role of the High Commissioner for Human Rights within the UN system be consolidated.

Several reforms are needed in the United Nations. The Security Council should be a focus of these reforms, though remedies are also needed in the economic and cultural fields. The dramatic increase in the number of member-states and the emergence of new powers with influence equal to those of the Security Council's permanent members means the council's legitimacy and credibility cannot be ensured unless its decisions reflect the general will of the members.

The newer global powers should be encouraged to take a more active role in efforts to ensure world peace and stability. Japan has the will and capacity to do so.

The Security Council should also better represent the international community by increasing the number of nonpermanent members and redressing the imbalance in the geographical distribution of nonpermanent seats.

Unesco, which for almost a half century has sought to contribute to peace through its efforts in educational, scientific and cultural fields, must now tackle new issues. These include disputes between different ethnic and cultural groups.

Already, through its Culture of Peace program, Unesco is con-

tributing to conflict prevention and post-conflict peace-building efforts. I hope Unesco's restructured executive board will more effectively address the complex global problems of today's world.

It would be useful to revitalize the Economic and Social Council so that it can better focus on urgent issues and achieve better coordination among the agencies, programs and funds that come under the Security Council's jurisdiction.

Finally, the number of contentious cases submitted by states to the International Court of Justice has increased dramatically. The court is expected to play an increasingly important role in settling the peaceful settlement of international legal disputes. The international community needs to strengthen the court's

role by encouraging wider acceptance of its compulsory jurisdiction by the states that are party to the statute of the court.

The new world order will see a gradual erosion of the nation-state system. The yearning among peoples of the world for pluralistic, liberal democracy and a market economy is the basis for this trend. In the meanwhile, each state must attain democracy in its own way. The worldwide movement toward this common goal can be facilitated most appropriately by the United Nations. If it is to fulfill this task, we must encourage the United Nations to continue on its path of reform.

The writer is a former foreign minister of Japan. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Bayreuth's Decline

BAYREUTH — The truth is that people will continue to go to Bayreuth for another ten years at least, because it has become the fashion to do so, but, from an artistic point of view, there has been an unquestionable falling off this year. Mme. Cosima Wagner is a woman possessing intelligence of the highest order, but she is only one woman, and as it is she who manages everything, who puts everything on the stage and who makes all the engagements, there are some feminine mistakes which will in the end cause injury to the work carried on at Bayreuth.

1919: Turkey Is Warned

PARIS — About ten days ago President Wilson sent a note to Turkey, through the intermediary of Admiral Bristol, American member of the Inter-Allied Mission of Inquiry at Smyrna, warning her that unless the massacres of Armenians cease immediately, he will withdraw No. 12 of the fourteen points, which stipulates that Turkish sovereignty shall be maintained in those portions of the old Ottoman Empire which are beyond question Turkish.

1944: Petain Arrested

PARIS — Marshal Henri Petain, Pierre Laval and Edouard Herriot, former President of the Chamber of Deputies, were arrested by the Gestapo and taken to Germany a few days before American and French forces entered Paris. Before he left, Petain, the eighty-eight-year-old Chief of State, sent a clandestine message to the people of France, urging them to unite and stating that all he had submitted to had been for their welfare.



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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Fax: (1) 46 37 93 51. Adv.: 46 37 52 12. Internet: IHT@earthlink.net

Editor for Asia: 46 37 93 00. 51 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46 37 93 00. Fax: (1) 46 37 93 51. Adv.: 46 37 52 12. Internet: IHT@earthlink.net
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schuler, Frankfurt, Tel. (069) 72 67 55. Fax: (069) 72 71 10
Pres. U.S.: Michael Cronin, 800 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, Tel. (212) 752 8000. Fax: (212) 752 8005
U.K. Advertising Office: 65 Lombard St., London EC2 3JF, Tel. (0171) 846 4802. Fax: (0171) 340 2254
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Schlemmer Reappraised

Show Assesses Artist's Theater Work

By David Galloway

DUSSELDORF — Like the quirky effervescent "Parade" of Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, Oskar Schlemmer's "Triadic Ballet" enjoys legendary status in the annals of modern dance. "Parade," in Picasso's sets and "dancing sculptures" by Donde Masson's choreography and Erik Satie's music, provoked a gratifying furore in Paris in 1917. Schlemmer's work, though not officially premiered until 1922, was also conceived in the war years, while the Stuttgart-born artist was in military service. Twice wounded, he used his hospital stays to develop his "cubistic joke." The earliest version was performed in 1916 at a fund-raising benefit for the artist's own regiment.

Though a far cry from the starkly stylized production of 1922, even this brief prelude underscored the artist's fascination with the machine age. While the warlords were busy exploiting the destructive potential of technology, his figures, often wearing accessories that resembled artificial limbs, paradoxically suggested that art could employ technology to liberate the creative imagination.

In one form or another, Schlemmer worked on his "Triadic Ballet" for a quarter-century. In the 1930s he even attempted to adapt it for a variety show in Berlin. Despite wide recognition, the work never enjoyed an adequate performance in the eyes of its creator. Financial problems, Schlemmer's insistence on complete control over his productions, and unwieldy costumes that hampered the dancers were among the obstacles. If dissatisfied with the available talent, Schlemmer took to the stage himself as a performer.

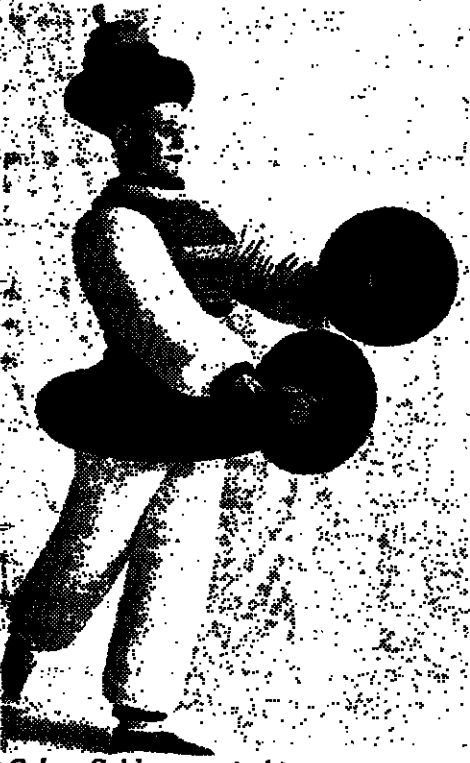
None of his drawings for sets and costumes were exhibited before 1953, when they comprised a footnote to a Stuttgart retrospective. The show thus unwittingly reinforced the popular conception that Schlemmer was a painter who only dabbled in the theater.

But he not only dedicated himself passionately to the stage but also strove to integrate his own skills and his philosophic vision into a Gesamtkunstwerk that makes genre classifications irrelevant.

Düsseldorf's Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen is now making an ambitious attempt to place Schlemmer's theatrical achievements in context (until Oct. 16). That one of Germany's leading museums for modern and contemporary paintings would mount such a show, which will also be seen in Vienna and Hannover, says something about the shift of focus. Nearly 200 drawings and costumes are on view, together with a reconstruction of one of the artist's kinetic stages.

WHAT Schlemmer so vigorously sought to create was a "theatrical costume dance" that would integrate life, art, dance, and painting, color, and light and movement. Freely borrowing elements from the circus, medieval pageants and modern technology, Schlemmer even went so far as to construct his own bizarre instruments.

More conventionally, Schlemmer also designed sets and costumes for Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" and Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker," as well as sets for a Berlin "Hamlet" staged by Erwin Piscator. Referring to such commercial work, he complained at having to sacrifice "99 percent of my soul in the bargain." Yet his approach to a new work was



Oskar Schlemmer in his own costume.

virtually impossible to accommodate in theatrical hierarchies. He always began by designing costumes, then searching for suitable music, developing the choreography out of the interaction of the two.

In the euphoric 1920s, the idiosyncratic approach worked well enough, and the Bauhaus provided a platform. In the increasingly politicized climate of the 1930s, Schlemmer's stage works seemed to many of his colleagues self-centered and frivolous. He was maneuvered out of his position at the Bauhaus and was increasingly regarded as a troublemaker.

In March of 1933, the Nazis closed down a retrospective show in Stuttgart, and in 1937 included 50 of his paintings in the infamous "Entartete Kunst" exhibition in Munich. His final dance piece was a three-minute work for the 75th anniversary of a Wuppertal paint factory, whose art-minded owner had hired him to work in the research department. He died two years later, in 1943, aged 54.

II, on the one hand, the reappraisal of Schlemmer's work for the theater is long overdue, in another sense it is superfluous. Thanks to Bauhaus artists who reached America, the spirit if not the letter of Schlemmer's experiments gradually filtered into the contemporary scene. At Black Mountain College when the former Bauhaus teacher, Josef Albers, worked there, the future choreographer Merce Cunningham was a student. His collaborations with Robert Rauschenberg and John Cage evoke Schlemmer's strivings, even as they paved the way for multimedia events. Both kinetic art and performance art owe substantial, if indirect debts to Schlemmer's vision. So, too, does the pictorial theater of Robert Wilson. Schlemmer's credo that art can triumph over the chaos of life by lending it pattern and rhythm has plainly lost none of its revolutionary impact.

David Galloway is an art critic and free-lance curator based in Wuppertal, Germany.

Discovering the Essential Pontormo

NEW YORK — The age of the monograph has arrived. One by one, the masters of the past are looked at afresh. A name is picked out, known works whose authorship is considered to be established beyond doubt are used to lay the foundations of his oeuvre, others are tracked down and attributed to the painter. The reconstruction is then offered to the admiration of the public.

The most remarkable among the recently reconstructed masters of the 16th century is Pontormo, as Jacopo Carrucci

is known after the village where he was born in 1494. Just published in New York, "Pontormo: Paintings and Frescoes," with a short text by Salvatore S. Nigro, illustrates Phase Two in the reconstruction process.

After the groundwork laid by catalogues raisonnés — E. W. Forster's exhaustive "Pontormo: Monograph with a Critical Catalogue" was published long ago in Germany (and in German exclusively) — here is the essential Pontormo, cut down to 40 paintings and eight frescoes. Trust Harry N. Abrams, the publishers, for fine color. The volume is beautiful, the artist admirable. The artist is not quite so solidly entrenched as the presentation may suggest. There are no signatures. In Renaissance Italy, established painters had studios in which the pupil imitated the master as a matter of course. And the master was not above adding his contribution to an esteemed disciple's effort.

Redeveloping the problem, contemporary accounts documenting the works considered "safe" can be infuriatingly ambiguous. Take the great Giorgio Vasari, a painter in his own right, a greater draftsman, a fabulous collector of drawings and, by general consent, the first art historian. In his "Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors and Architects," Vasari makes several references to the frescoes in the Ludovico Capponi chapel, which forms part of the Church of Santa Felicità, in Florence. When dealing with Pontormo's life, the great man says he painted God the Father surrounded by Patriarchs. The artist also did three of the four medallions enclosing the Evangelists. The fourth, Vasari explains, was the work of Agnolo Bronzino, one of Pontormo's pupils. Vasari, alas, is not too worried about consistency. In the chapter on Bronzino, the



Pontormo's "Saint Veronica" (detail), in the Pope chapel of Santa Maria Novella church in Florence.

painter-historian credits the latter with painting two Evangelists, not one.

Is this why Saint John and Saint Luke differ somewhat in spirit? Saint John leans forward, in a rolling movement. The wind runs through the drapery floating over his shoulder. If we know anything about Pontormo, this is the real article. Luke, leaning on a tablet, pen in hand, looks different, more compact, more tense. Part of the head of a bull is seen behind his shoulder, peering at the viewer with the one eye that is visible. It gives the painting a strange, slightly disturbing feel. Perhaps Pontormo owes this to Dürer, whom he admired. He probably did paint Luke. But we may never be entirely sure.

A glance at the biographical data makes it plain Pontormo underwent many strains of influence. He was the son of a Florentine painter who had worked in the studio of Domenico Ghirlandaio and that surely left a stamp on young Jacopo, if only through early exposure to the pictures.

Pontormo was 14 when he was taken to Florence to visit the studios of Leonardo, Piero di Cosimo and Mariotto Albertinelli. Mariotto took the teenager under his wing. If Vasari's word is to be trusted, the first painting by Jacopo was a small Annunciation done for a friend who died before it was finished. Jacopo kept it with him and "Mariotto, who was very proud of it, showed it off as something very rare to whoever entered his workshop." Raphael, Vasari goes on, saw it, and was amazed at its quality.

The next part of call for Jacopo was the studio of Andrea del Sarto. Accompanying his master and the painter Rosso Fiorentino, Jacopo went to

Rome. There he looked at Hellenistic sculpture, which was to leave an indelible impression on his young mind. It is probably to this that his love of fluttering drapes can be traced.

Shortly after, Andrea del Sarto invited him to take part in the execution of the predella for an "Annunciation" in a Florentine church. He and Rosso worked together, and Andrea helped Pontormo complete his work. No wonder, therefore, if there is an Andrea del Sarto touch to the canopy in a fresco that Pontormo painted later in the church of Santa Maria Novella.

In another work, the marvelous fresco painted by Pontormo in the church of Santissima Annunziata in Florence in the years 1514 to 1516, a multiple legacy can be detected. Leonardo perhaps, Andrea del Sarto certainly, Raphael, probably, in some of the faces. In his 30s the artist finally developed a curious style that singles him out at first glance. Tall figures hardly seem to touch ground, when shown full length. They move effortlessly as if wafted by the wind blowing through their drapes. The faces gaze in a kind of trance at unseen sights located behind the viewer, their eyebrows lightly raised in dreamy, yet anxious surprise.

This creates an astonishing kinship between deeply different subjects. In one of Pontormo's early masterpieces, a "Visitation" now in the parish church of San Michele, in Carmignano, it is instantly apparent. That same unreal lightness, that slight twirl to the body moving with a ballet-like bounce, can also be recognized in the portrait of a halberdier, one of the most beautiful in the Mannerist school.

His identity remains elusive. When it set a world record for any Old Master sold at auction on May 31, 1989, at Christie's and was acquired by the J. Paul Getty Museum for \$35.2 million, it was presented as the portrait of Cosimo de' Medici. Herbert Kautner, the German art historian, first expressed that opinion a long time ago, convinced that he recognized the features of the Prince known from other works. But we hear from Vasari that during the siege of Florence, from 1529 to 1530, Pontormo "did a portrait of Francesco Guardi in the garb of a soldier." That description surely matches the halberdier. The game remains open — perhaps Vasari referred to another picture now lost, or perhaps he got this one wrong too.

WE have yet to recognize that the narrowing focus, zeroing in on individual artists who lived several centuries ago, does not lead to greater certainty but, at best, to more methodical speculation. To avoid the tedium of perpetual hypothesis, the publisher entrusted the text to a professor of Italian literature at the University of Catania. The style is chirpily allusive when not downright incomprehensible. A simple list of plates and an index would help. But in the end the only thing that is new and worth pondering again and again is the photograph.

A close-up of the Santa Maria Novella fresco shows quick slanting strokes invisible to the visitor standing in the church. These seem to echo the remark of a 16th-century writer that the fresco was done "in great haste." Such details are enough to make the book indispensable.

The Complete Bourdelle

By Kate Singleton

SPOLETO, Italy — Despite the completeness of this exhibition of works by Emile-Antoine Bourdelle (1861-1929), the sculpture that dominates the event is not actually in the show. Nor could it have been. Once cast, the "Monument aux combattants et défunts du Tarn-et-Garonne de 1870-1871" was too big to be assembled in the artist's Paris studio. It has remained rooted to its pedestal outside the Museum of Natural History in 34th Street, Bourdelle's hometown.

Bourdelle worked there as an assistant cabinmaker to his father until 1876, when he obtained a grant to study at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Toulouse, and later in Paris. In 1893, when the city of Montauban announced the competition for designs for a war memorial, Bourdelle, then 34, was working in Rodin's atelier. It was there that he began to focus on anatomical details, studied with such intensity that they appear as abstractions, mutilations almost of the human body.

After winning the commission he set to work on a number of studies of heads, hands and struggling bodies that were ultimately to be assembled in the monument, which must have struck contemporaries as disconcertingly disconnected in its parts, yet all the more dramatic and imposing for this.

Many of these studies were cast in bronze and became sculptures in their own right. They occupy the first rooms of the Spoleto exhibition with an expressive poignancy that is heightened by their fragmentary nature. The clawing and twisted "Desperate Hand" (1897-1898), for instance, that seems to embody a reference to Rodin's treatment of the same theme, or the three heads that make up the "Screaming Figures" (Figures hurlantes) representing Fear, Suffering and Death in shockingly expres-



A Bourdelle bust.

sive forms; or indeed the various warriors weighed down by armor no less than fate.

Bourdelle also sculpted bas-reliefs for the plinth of the war memorial, and these relate interestingly both to his earlier drawings and to the later designs for the facade of the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in Paris. "One should draw constantly," Bourdelle would repeat to his pupils at the Grande Chaumière, where he began teaching in 1909. "Drawing is our discipline." In sculpture knowledge is drawing.

In one of these bas-reliefs illustrating "The Terrors of War," the dramatic use of foreshortening is tempered by a kind of formal simplification that was to become a hallmark of much of Bourdelle's later work. This search for stylistic economy was certainly inspired by two great periods of the Western artistic heritage: Hellenic archaism (Cléopâtre, the artist's wife, came from Athens, and certainly stimulated her husband's interest in Greek mythology), and Romanesque architecture and sculpture, particularly of medieval France.

"Those who don't like my work, and there are plenty of them, say that I'm archaic," wrote Bourdelle. "They say that to punish me. But they also believe that archaism is something dead. . . . Archaism belongs

to all times and the title they have given me, far from being a punishment, is the purest of rewards. All that is synthesis is archaism, the archaic is the opposite of copying, is the born enemy of lying — of the whole stupidly odious art of trompe l'oeil that makes a corpse out of marble. Archaic art penetrates the universal and is in harmony with it; it is both the most human and the most eternal art."

The Montauban monument thus embodies the dramatic impact of Bourdelle's earlier work and suggestions of his later sculptures. These latter include some fine pensive portraits (Rodin with a flowing beard, the writer Anatole France, the painter Ingres, a curious self-portrait (1908), full-length but bereft of arms, in which the artist appears immersed in thought, his head bent forward) as well as a series of more allegorical sculptures that capture and explore movement.

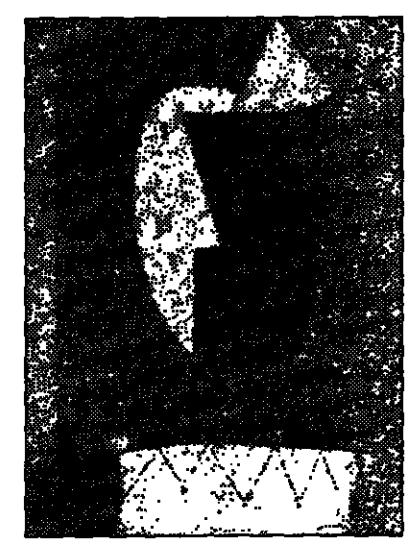
IN view of Bourdelle's commission for the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées and the opera in Marseille, many of these are actually devoted to dance, inspired by Isadora Duncan and Nijinsky. However, gentler rhythms abound in the studies for mythological subjects and their translation into three-dimensional form, where the archaism is more evident.

Less constrained by academe than some of his older contemporaries, Bourdelle was also less polemical and subversive than the avant-garde of his time. He thus mapped out a road of his own that, though interesting at every turn, has tended to elude the pilgrim hordes. The exhibition, here until Sept. 4, is a chance to see the work of a great artist in the right light. His own. The show will be at the Palazzo Ducale in Genoa from Sept. 16 to Oct. 30.

Kate Singleton lives in Italy and writes frequently on cultural affairs.

AUCTIONS

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Paul Klee (1879-1940), *Clown*, signed bottom left Klee, oil on canvas, 26 1/2 x 19 1/2 (67.3 x 50.5 cm). Painted in 1929. Estimate: \$800,000-1,000,000. Property of the Gertrude Bernoudy Trust. To be sold on 9 November, 1994 in New York.

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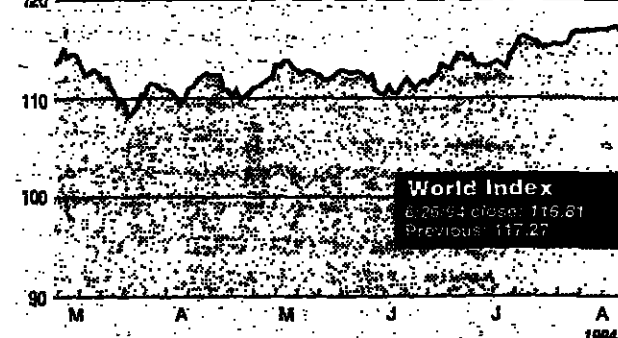
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days of street battles and general insurrection, Paris was liberated. To commemorate these dramatic days, the International Herald Tribune is reproducing the front pages from the New York Herald Tribune chronicling the week of August 22 through 27, 1944.



THE TRIB INDEX: 116.81

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investible stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index: 116.81 (Previous: 117.27)

Asia/Pacific: 130.04 (Prev: 131.55) Close: 130.04

Europe: 116.81 (Prev: 118.29) Close: 116.81

North America: 97.19 (Prev: 95.88) Close: 97.19

Latin America: 145.04 (Prev: 148.78) Close: 145.04

The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. It is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, adjusted for the top 100 issues in each country.

Industrial Sectors

Sector	Index	Prev.	% Change
Energy	113.96	114.40	-0.38
Utilities	130.05	132.13	-1.57
Finance	116.81	112.50	+4.76
Services	122.87	123.12	-0.20
Capital Goods	120.43	120.28	+0.12
Raw Materials	134.57	135.63	-0.78
Consumer Goods	104.42	104.30	+0.12
Miscellaneous	133.53	134.15	-0.46

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92227 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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U.S. Companies Gaze South, Again

By Allen R. Myerson

New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — The Mexicans have voted. Now it's the Americans' turn. U.S. corporations and investors are poised for a new round of ventures in Mexico after the ruling party's recent victory in an election they regard as clean enough, at least, to be valid.

Mexican stocks have jumped, anticipating and then responding to the success of Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party's presidential candidate. Corporate expansions and direct investments will come more gradually, as they take more than a phone call to arrange and can be much harder to reverse.

Already, though, the rustling and the shuffling heard in many U.S. corporate offices come from plans for Mexican investment being pulled out of the drawers and off the shelves where they had been put when the PRI government faltered early this year amid the peasant rebellion in the southern state of Chiapas and the assassination of its initial presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta.

"We were waiting to see the results of the election before we did anything," Sheila Gallagher, a spokeswoman for Centex Corp., the largest U.S. home builder, said.

Laurence E. Hirsch, Centex's chief executive, while refusing to describe his plans in Mexico, said, "An election that

didn't elect the PRI would have led one to wonder about the consequences."

The Mexican government, although committed to free markets, has a far greater role in the economy than the U.S. government does, making national elections that much more of a business issue. Just as ancient Romans measured periods of time by consulships, Mexican business people frame their long-range plans by the sexeni, the six-year presidential term.

Now, much more than before, U.S. executives are planning for the coming sexeni as well.

"Is the politics — let's call it an opening — going to keep moving in the same direction as the economic opening?" asked Hugo Verdegem, the head of international corporate finance for Citibank in New York. "The election confirmed to a lot of people that is the case."

Mr. Verdegem said that, rather than reacting suddenly to the vote, U.S. and Mexican corporations began to breathe more easily a few months ago, as the ruling party began to recover from the uprising and Mr. Colosio's assassination.

Citibank now expects to find finance government infrastructure projects, especially in electric power, that had been put off until after the election.

U.S. investment in Mexico has grown rapidly in recent years, with a burst after Congress approved the North American Free Trade Agreement in November. But much new investment by U.S. corporations is bound to be quiet, even furtive:

They cranked out news releases when they ship more products to Mexico, but not when they ship jobs.

The investment momentum slowed this year, but Jaime Alatorre, president of the Mexican Investment Board, said he expected a strong revival. Just this week, he and his staff began calling U.S. companies that in the last few months had put off decisions on government works or investments of their own.

"Ports, power generation," he began in an interview, as if going down a list. "A number of them in textiles, garments. Those projects will be moving much faster. There are projects in the area of auto parts."

Some apparel work for U.S. corporations will soon move to Mexico from Asia to qualify for the trade pact's tariff reductions on exports to the United States, he said. As for auto parts, the Big Three auto companies are asking suppliers to set up factories near their Mexican assembly plants.

U.S. companies are encouraged not only by Mr. Zedillo's allegiance to current economic policies but also by the chances that he will revive other, stalled reforms. "That's a main topic: the government itself delaying liberalization until after the elections," said Ronald J. Johansson, a partner in the Kenneth Leventhal & Co. real estate consulting firm.

Despite some opposition from the Mexican legislature, the government is already proposing to bundle home mortgages and sell them as investment securities.

Berlusconi Promises Action on Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi pledged swift action to cut Italy's huge budget deficit Friday, in part by tackling its generous pensions system, and pledged his support for Antonio Fazio, governor of the Bank of Italy.

In an attempt to boost confidence in his shaky coalition after a summer of bickering among his political allies, Mr. Berlusconi warned Italians they would be called on to make sacrifices to rescue the country from its economic plight.

The conservative prime minister sought to reassure financial markets that his austerity budget would be ready to be sent to the Parliament well before the end of September.

But he made no secret of the fact that a large part of the savings would have to come from changes to a system that has given Italians higher pensions than almost anywhere else in the world in return for less work.

Berlusconi said existing benefits would not be touched but indicated that those who retired later would not be able to expect the same treatment.

"We must restructure the sector to stop the state from going bankrupt," he said at a news

conference held before his cabinet met to discuss government finances.

The government will have to pay out around 70 trillion lire (\$45 billion) in pensions in 1994. That is close to half of this year's 154 trillion lire budget deficit. The hemorrhage will worsen in the next few years as more people retire and fewer take jobs and pay into the system.

The drain of money has been made worse by decades of abuse. Options facing the government include raising the retirement age by five years, to 65 for men and 60 for women.

It could also extend the minimum qualifying period for a pension, which for Italy's army of state employees is 19 years, and reduce the payout for those who retire.

Mr. Berlusconi also backed Mr. Fazio, the governor of the central bank who has been the target of criticism from the Na-

tional Alliance, which is led by neofascist groups.

Allegations by senior figures in the party that the central bank was subverting the government with this month's interest rate hike sparked disquiet on financial markets.

Members of the National Alliance have also criticized the central bank for its handling of the sale of the state-owned Banca Nazionale delle Comunicazioni.

Mr. Berlusconi said the cabinet would discuss the central bank and that, while he could not give any information in advance of the meeting, he and the government intended to respect the central bank's autonomy.

Mr. Berlusconi said he hoped the criticisms and observations made about the central bank were "not true" and added, "There cannot be doubts of the government's will to respect the autonomy of the Bank of Italy."

(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

New Indian Problem: A Strong Rupee

By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune

BOMBAY — After years of worrying that its currency would steadily depreciate against most others, India has a new but perhaps more welcome problem: The rupee may now be appreciating too quickly for its own good.

Positive results from its economic reform efforts, strong exports and a flood of foreign investment have helped boost India's foreign reserves to nearly \$18 billion, not counting \$4 billion in gold reserves.

The growing hoard marks a dramatic turnaround since June 1991, when India's foreign reserves had dwindled to \$1.6 billion, alarming the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

The crisis prodded India onto a path of reforms aimed at cutting its deficit, lowering barriers to foreign trade and investment, and dismantling the so-called license raj, under which businesses had to seek permission from New Delhi bureaucrats to make any major move.

Now that the economy is improving and the reserves are piling up, banks, boardrooms and boardrooms across the country are passionately discussing the management of these reserves.

For every voice congratulating India on the change in its fortunes, another insists something must be done about it. In an economy seeking to expand exports and fight inflation, Finance Minister Manmohan Singh and Chakrabarty Rangarajan, head of the Reserve Bank of India, face difficult policy choices. As the foreign exchange pours in,

some analysts say the Reserve Bank has two clear options: It could stop buying dollars at the current rate and watch the rupee appreciate, with potentially harmful impact on exports; or it could continue buying dollars to maintain the current exchange rate and risk stoking inflation by putting more money into the domestic economy.

Others argue that the issue is less straightforward. "Money supply growth has not been the major factor in inflation," Mahesh

Vyas, executive director of the Center for Monitoring the Indian Economy, said. "Mismanagement of essential commodity supplies and their pricing has."

A wide range of price supports and subsidies still exists as a legacy of close government involvement in the agricultural sector, which employs the vast majority of working Indians.

Pradip Shah, managing director of Credit Rating Information of India Ltd., said the government should "broaden the band of the float of the rupee." The government exercises tight control over the currency, which is not yet freely convertible.

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As the foreign exchange pours in,

Nestlé Resuming Its Search for Water

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Nestlé SA on Friday raised its stake in an Italian mineral-water company, a decision that analysts said showed the food company was likely to renew its expansion in the sector.

The Switzerland-based conglomerate already is the leading bottled-water company in the world. It enlarged its stake in the Luxembourg holding company Compagnie Financière du Haut-Rhin SA, which has majority control of San Pellegrino SpA, to 42 percent from 28 percent. Nestlé purchased the shares from two Italian families, the Gardinis and the Malagras.

It added it was still negotiating with the Mentast family, which controls Compagnie Financière du Haut-Rhin, to buy more shares and raise its stake further, to 49 percent. No financial details were given.

Nestlé also has a direct 25 percent stake in San Pellegrino, Europe's sixth-largest maker of soft drinks.

San Pellegrino is one of two or three "truly international" mineral-water brands, said François-Xavier Perroud, a Nestlé spokesman.

Since buying Source Perrier SA of France two years ago, Nestlé has said repeatedly that it sees good prospects for further expansion in the mineral water business. Last week it acquired Sources du Col Saint Jean SA, a small French mineral-water company.

Wilhelm Blaeuer, analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland, said he expected Nestlé, already the world leader in mineral water, to make more acquisitions, mainly in the United States.

He said Germany presented opportunities for expansion, as the market there was highly fragmented. Another opportunity lay in Volvo AB's Branded Consumer Products, the former food operations of Procordia AB.

Nestlé has said it was interested in buying certain parts of Branded Consumer Products, which Volvo wants to sell. Among the unit's activities is the Ramolosa mineral water line.

Through its direct stake in San Pellegrino and the indirect stake via Compagnie Financière, Nestlé will have an effective overall holding of 53.8 percent in the Italian mineral water concern. But it will still not have control, which will remain with

the Italian Mentast family. The Mentastis will continue to have 51 percent of Compagnie Financière, which reportedly owns 58.7 percent of San Pellegrino.

Swiss analysts said they expected Nestlé, which traditionally shuns minority stakes in companies, eventually to seek control of Compagnie Financière du Haut-Rhin.

But Mr. Perroud of Nestlé said, "We will not be running the company; it's a financial participation."

James Amoroso, an analyst at Crédit Suisse, said Nestlé's move to increase its holding in San Pellegrino was "totally in line" with the company's strategy of expanding its mineral-water business.

Nestlé's stock rose 27 Swiss francs (\$20.72) to 1,239, a gain that was about double that of the overall market, dealers noted. Mr. Amoroso said Nestlé had "stormed back" in the past five weeks after a period of weak performance. "Investors are returning to the stock," he said.

Nestlé shares have been as high as 1,426 francs this year, but they slumped from that high in late January, reaching a low of 1,070 on July 13.

(Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Aug. 26

Cross Rates	Aug. 26
American dollar	1.36
British pound	1.65
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.36
Italian lira	2.36
Japanese yen	163.60
Swiss franc	1.48
U.S. dollar	1.36

Other Dollar Values	Aug. 26
Australian dollar	0.75
Canadian dollar	0.75
Chinese yuan	8.27
Hong Kong dollar	7.76
Indian rupee	46.48
Israeli sheqel	3.40
Japanese yen	163.60
South African rand	12.50
South Korean won	200.00
Thai baht	50.00
Taiwan dollar	24.60
U.S. dollar	1.36

Forward Rates	Aug. 26
30-day	1.36
90-day	1.36
180-day	1.36
360-day	1.36

Eurocurrency Deposits

Aug. 26

1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36

Key Money Rates	Aug. 26
U.S. dollar	1.36
British pound	1.65
French franc	6.55
German mark	1.36
Italian lira	2.36
Japanese yen	163.60
Swiss franc	1.48
U.S. dollar	1.36

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY PROJECTS:

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) solicits expressions of interest in receiving Requests for Proposals (RFP) for two USAID-funded Global Environmental Facility Projects.

BULGARIA BIODIVERSITY GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY PROJECT. This project is aimed at strengthening the Bulgarian nature protection management system at the national and local levels.

DANUBE TRIBUTARY BASINS GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY PROJECT. This project is aimed at reducing the emission of toxic compounds and pathogens to international waters in selected areas where potential pathways of human exposure cross national boundaries.

To receive a copy of both of these RFPs, please submit a written request to: Karen Beveridge, U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of Procurement, M/OP/EE/E, Rm 1440, SA-14, Washington, DC USA 20523-1474.

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MARKET DIARY

ECONOMY: Data Cheer Market

Continued from Page 1
slowdown in orders to suppliers this summer and fall, and a consequent slowing of production lines before the economy hits capacity? Economists now think this scenario less likely.

U.S. Stocks

and think the inventory adjustments are part of the economy's welcome adjustment to a lower and more sustainable path of growth.

Donald Kelly of Lehman Brothers said inventory growth has followed a logical path — low in March after the winter slump in sales, higher in the spring as business restocked, and lower during the summer to remain consistent with the slower growth in sales. Although this could depress growth to zero in the third quarter, warned Edward Yardeni of C.J. Lawrence, "it's best to ignore this statistical noise because the fourth quarter could bounce back to 3.5 percent."

"The underlying economy is on a steady growth path," he said, "but Wall Street is just scared of its own shadow this year. They have all been spooked by the Fed."

DOLLAR: Surges With Bonds

Continued from Page 9
left its measure of inflation for the quarter, known as the deflator, unrevised at 2.9 percent.

The deflator typically parallels rises in consumer prices, which climbed at an annual rate of 2.7 percent through July, the same as during all of 1993.

"It looks like people can invest in the United States and feel comfortable now," said

Foreign Exchange

Paul Farrell, manager of strategic currency trading at Chase Manhattan Bank.

Currency analysts often watch the performance of the \$3 trillion U.S. Treasury market for clues about demand among overseas investors for U.S. assets. Those investors must buy dollars to purchase American stocks and bonds.

For many traders, Friday's rally confirmed the notion that the dollar was finally rebounding from a seven-month slump that took it to a post-World War II low against the yen.

"The dollar is clearly bottoming," said Marc Chandler, director of research at Ezra Zask Associates.

Many traders who had been expecting the GDP report to depress bond prices and the dollar were caught wrong-footed and hurried to cover their

Cyclicals Lead Stock Rally

Easing concerns about inflation sent stocks sharply higher, news agencies reported.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished up 51.16 points at 3,881.05, while gaining issues outnumbered losing ones by a 5-to-2 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Stocks sensitive to swings in the economy were among the biggest advancers. General Motors jumped 1 1/2 to 51 1/2, and Caterpillar rose 3 1/2 to 115 1/2.

Technology stocks were strong for a second day. Digital Equipment rose 1/2 to 24 1/2 after it joined other computer makers in announcing price cuts in most of its Intel i486 and Pentium-based personal computers.

EMC rallied 1 1/2 to 50 1/2 after Morgan Stanley issued a positive report on the stock and kept it rated as a buy.

Philip Morris added 1 1/2 to 51 1/2, still benefiting from a buy recommendation issued this week from Salomon Brothers.

BMC Software dropped 3/4 to 49 1/2 after downgrades by Goldman Sachs and UBS Securities.

(Bloomberg, AP)

short positions, analysts said, speeding the dollar's rise.

In a short sale, traders sell dollars for other currencies on expectations that they will be able to buy them back at a lower rate and make a profit.

"The interbank market was really short and had to cover their positions on the way up," said Peter von Maydell, currency strategist at First National Bank of Chicago.

The dollar's rally gathered further momentum as its rise triggered stop-loss orders, which are set in advance to limit losses when a currency moves against expectations, traders said.

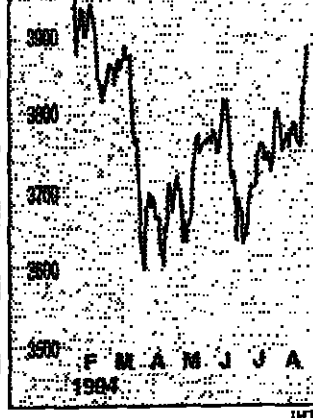
But analysts warned that the dollar's gains against the yen could be short-lived if the United States and Japan did not make progress in their trade talks.

"We would agree if a trade agreement is reached, that would be good for the dollar," said Adam Chester, international bond strategist at Yamachi Securities in London. "But I don't think we're at a stage where a near-term agreement is on the cards."

The dollar got some support against the yen from rumors that George Soros, the financier and currency speculator, was buying the currency. (Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AP)

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	124.00	123.00	123.00	+0.50
Microsoft	55.00	54.00	54.00	+0.25
Apple	45.00	44.00	44.00	+0.10
Oracle	35.00	34.00	34.00	+0.15
Novell	25.00	24.00	24.00	+0.10
Lotus	15.00	14.00	14.00	+0.05
Intuit	10.00	9.00	9.00	+0.05
Adobe	8.00	7.00	7.00	+0.05
Autodesk	6.00	5.00	5.00	+0.05
Parsons	5.00	4.00	4.00	+0.05

NASDAQ Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	35.00	34.00	34.00	+0.25
Microsoft	55.00	54.00	54.00	+0.25
Apple	45.00	44.00	44.00	+0.10
Oracle	35.00	34.00	34.00	+0.15
Novell	25.00	24.00	24.00	+0.10
Lotus	15.00	14.00	14.00	+0.05
Intuit	10.00	9.00	9.00	+0.05
Adobe	8.00	7.00	7.00	+0.05
Autodesk	6.00	5.00	5.00	+0.05
Parsons	5.00	4.00	4.00	+0.05

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	120.00	119.00	119.00	+0.50
Silver	8.00	7.00	7.00	+0.10
Platinum	60.00	59.00	59.00	+0.20
Palladium	40.00	39.00	39.00	+0.10
Rhodium	20.00	19.00	19.00	+0.05
Iridium	10.00	9.00	9.00	+0.05
Neodymium	5.00	4.00	4.00	+0.05
Europium	3.00	2.00	2.00	+0.05
Gadolinium	2.00	1.00	1.00	+0.05
Terbium	1.00	0.50	0.50	+0.05

Market Sales

Today	Prev.	Chg.
NYSE	3,881.05	+51.16
AMEX	1,000.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	2,500.00	+25.00

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3,881.05	3,830.00	3,881.05	+51.16
S&P 500	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	2,500.00	2,475.00	2,500.00	+25.00

Standard & Poor's Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Technology	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Healthcare	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Financial	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Consumer	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Energy	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Telecom	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Utilities	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Real Estate	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Transportation	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Industrials	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Technology	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Healthcare	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Financial	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Consumer	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Energy	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Telecom	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Utilities	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Real Estate	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Industrials	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Technology	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Healthcare	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Financial	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Consumer	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Energy	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Telecom	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Utilities	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Real Estate	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10-Year	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
20-Year	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
30-Year	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
1-Month	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
3-Month	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
6-Month	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
9-Month	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
12-Month	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
15-Month	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
18-Month	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50

NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Industrials	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Technology	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Healthcare	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Financial	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Consumer	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Energy	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Telecom	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Utilities	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Real Estate	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00

AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Industrials	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Technology	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Healthcare	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Financial	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Consumer	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Energy	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Telecom	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Utilities	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Real Estate	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00

NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Industrials	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Technology	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Healthcare	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Financial	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Consumer	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Energy	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Telecom	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Utilities	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00
Real Estate	1,000.00	990.00	1,000.00	+10.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Gold	120.00	119.00	+0.50
Silver	8.00	7.00	+0.10
Platinum	60.00	59.00	+0.20
Palladium	40.00	39.00	+0.10
Rhodium	20.00	19.00	+0.05
Iridium	10.00	9.00	+0.05
Neodymium	5.00	4.00	+0.05
Europium	3.00	2.00	+0.05
Gadolinium	2.00	1.00	+0.05
Terbium	1.00	0.50	+0.05

RUPEE: As Indian Economy Grows, a Strong Rupee May Be a Problem

Continued from Page 9

Analysts said that increased revenue, despite recent tax cuts, may be brightening the government's fiscal picture, which is positive news for overall economic growth.

"We have delivered what we set out to achieve," Mr. Singh said, defending his program from criticism that it had lost momentum.

"Our growth rate will be above 5 percent this year, in contrast to growth will be between

6 and 8 percent, and I am confident we can bring the fiscal deficit to 6 percent of GDP, or lower," he added.

Economists generally agree with Mr. Singh's upbeat prognosis. "I believe the economy will be in good shape at the end of this year, and some of the unfinished items on the agenda we can then tackle," Mr. Singh said, referring to the need to reform unprofitable publicly

owned businesses and address bottlenecks in the infrastructure that restrict growth.

"Once the industrial economy is growing at a healthy rate, the fears of liberalization, that it might fuel large-scale unemployment, will not carry conviction," he said.

See our Education Directory every Tuesday

U.S. FUTURES

See Associated Press Aug. 26

Grains

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Corn	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Soybeans	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Barley	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Oats	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Rye	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Millet	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Buckwheat	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Sorghum	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Triticale	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50

Livestock

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Cattle	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Hogs	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Poultry	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Sheep	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Goats	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Deer	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Wild	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Beaver	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Elk	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Moose	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50

Food

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Corn	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50
Soybeans	100.00	99.00	100.00	+0.50

Friday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month				\$5
High Low Stock	Daily Vol	PE	100%	High Low Interest Ch'ge
1987-1988	100	100	100	100
1988-1989	100	100	100	100
1989-1990	100	100	100	100
1990-1991	100	100	100	100
1991-1992	100	100	100	100
1992-1993	100	100	100	100
1993-1994	100	100	100	100
1994-1995	100	100	100	100
1995-1996	100	100	100	100
1996-1997	100	100	100	100
1997-1998	100	100	100	100
1998-1999	100	100	100	100
1999-2000	100	100	100	100
2000-2001	100	100	100	100
2001-2002	100	100	100	100
2002-2003	100	100	100	100
2003-2004	100	100	100	100
2004-2005	100	100	100	100
2005-2006	100	100	100	100
2006-2007	100	100	100	100
2007-2008	100	100	100	100
2008-2009	100	100	100	100
2009-2010	100	100	100	100
2010-2011	100	100	100	100
2011-2012	100	100	100	100
2012-2013	100	100	100	100
2013-2014	100	100	100	100
2014-2015	100	100	100	100
2015-2016	100	100	100	100
2016-2017	100	100	100	100
2017-2018	100	100	100	100
2018-2019	100	100	100	100
2019-2020	100	100	100	100
2020-2021	100	100	100	100
2021-2022	100	100	100	100
2022-2023	100	100	100	100
2023-2024	100	100	100	100
2024-2025	100	100	100	100
2025-2026	100	100	100	100
2026-2027	100	100	100	100
2027-2028	100	100	100	100
2028-2029	100	100	100	100
2029-2030	100	100	100	100
2030-2031	100	100	100	100
2031-2032	100	100	100	100
2032-2033	100	100	100	100
2033-2034	100	100	100	100
2034-2035	100	100	100	100
2035-2036	100	100	100	100
2036-2037	100	100	100	100
2037-2038	100	100	100	100
2038-2039	100	100	100	100
2039-2040	100	100	100	100
2040-2041	100	100	100	100
2041-2042	100	100	100	100
2042-2043	100	100	100	100
2043-2044	100	100	100	100
2044-2045	100	100	100	100
2045-2046	100	100	100	100
2046-2047	100	100	100	100
2047-2048	100	100	100	100
2048-2049	100	100	100	100
2049-2050	100	100	100	100
2050-2051	100	100	100	100
2051-2052	100	100	100	100
2052-2053	100	100	100	100
2053-2054	100	100	100	100
2054-2055	100	100	100	100
2055-2056	100	100	100	100
2056-2057	100	100	100	100
2057-2058	100	100	100	100
2058-2059	100	100	100	100
2059-2060	100	100	100	100
2060-2061	100	100	100	100
2061-2062	100	100	100	100
2062-2063	100	100	100	100
2063-2064	100	100	100	100

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John A. Smith, John B. Smith, John C. Smith, John D. Smith, John E. Smith, John F. Smith, John G. Smith, John H. Smith, John I. Smith, John J. Smith, John K. Smith, John L. Smith, John M. Smith, John N. Smith, John O. Smith, John P. Smith, John Q. Smith, John R. Smith, John S. Smith, John T. Smith, John U. Smith, John V. Smith, John W. Smith, John X. Smith, John Y. Smith, John Z. Smith. The addresses are: 123 Main St., 456 Main St., 789 Main St., 101 Main St., 202 Main St., 303 Main St., 404 Main St., 505 Main St., 606 Main St., 707 Main St., 808 Main St., 909 Main St., 1010 Main St., 1111 Main St., 1212 Main St., 1313 Main St., 1414 Main St., 1515 Main St., 1616 Main St., 1717 Main St., 1818 Main St., 1919 Main St., 2020 Main St., 2121 Main St., 2222 Main St., 2323 Main St., 2424 Main St., 2525 Main St., 2626 Main St., 2727 Main St., 2828 Main St., 2929 Main St., 3030 Main St., 3131 Main St., 3232 Main St., 3333 Main St., 3434 Main St., 3535 Main St., 3636 Main St., 3737 Main St., 3838 Main St., 3939 Main St., 4040 Main St., 4141 Main St., 4242 Main St., 4343 Main St., 4444 Main St., 4545 Main St., 4646 Main St., 4747 Main St., 4848 Main St., 4949 Main St., 5050 Main St., 5151 Main St., 5252 Main St., 5353 Main St., 5454 Main St., 5555 Main St., 5656 Main St., 5757 Main St., 5858 Main St., 5959 Main St., 6060 Main St., 6161 Main St., 6262 Main St., 6363 Main St., 6464 Main St., 6565 Main St., 6666 Main St., 6767 Main St., 6868 Main St., 6969 Main St., 7070 Main St., 7171 Main St., 7272 Main St., 7373 Main St., 7474 Main St., 7575 Main St., 7676 Main St., 7777 Main St., 7878 Main St., 7979 Main St., 8080 Main St., 8181 Main St., 8282 Main St., 8383 Main St., 8484 Main St., 8585 Main St., 8686 Main St., 8787 Main St., 8888 Main St., 8989 Main St., 9090 Main St., 9191 Main St., 9292 Main St., 9393 Main St., 9494 Main St., 9595 Main St., 9696 Main St., 9797 Main St., 9898 Main St., 9999 Main St.

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[The page contains dense handwritten Chinese text arranged in vertical columns.]

12 Month High/Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Latest Close
1981-1982							
1982-1983							
1983-1984							
1984-1985							
1985-1986							
1986-1987							
1987-1988							
1988-1989							
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2049-2050							
2050-2051							
2051-2052							

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[The following page contains faint, illegible markings.]

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld Per	PE	High	Low	Latest Close
2000-01-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2000-02-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2000-03-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2000-04-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2000-05-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2000-06-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2000-07-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2000-08-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2000-09-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2000-10-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2000-11-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2000-12-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-01-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-02-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-03-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-04-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-05-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-06-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-07-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-08-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-09-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-10-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-11-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2001-12-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-01-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-02-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-03-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-04-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-05-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-06-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-07-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-08-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-09-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-10-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-11-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2002-12-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2003-01-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2003-02-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2003-03-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2003-04-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2003-05-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2003-06-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2003-07-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2003-08-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
2003-09-01	2.50	10.00	15.00	100.00	50.00	75.00
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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal communication, and it is written in a very formal and dignified style. The President begins by addressing the Congress, and then he proceeds to discuss the state of the Union. He mentions the progress of the country, and he also mentions the difficulties that the country is facing. He then goes on to discuss the policy of the administration, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the financial state of the country. The Secretary begins by discussing the revenue of the country, and then he goes on to discuss the expenditures. He then discusses the public debt, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the interior of the country. The Secretary begins by discussing the land, and then he goes on to discuss the minerals. He then discusses the public lands, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the army. The Secretary begins by discussing the personnel, and then he goes on to discuss the equipment. He then discusses the operations, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the navy. The Secretary begins by discussing the personnel, and then he goes on to discuss the ships. He then discusses the operations, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the foreign relations of the country. The Secretary begins by discussing the European countries, and then he goes on to discuss the other countries. He then discusses the policy of the administration, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the education system. The Secretary begins by discussing the schools, and then he goes on to discuss the colleges. He then discusses the policy of the administration, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the agriculture of the country. The Secretary begins by discussing the crops, and then he goes on to discuss the livestock. He then discusses the policy of the administration, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the commerce of the country. The Secretary begins by discussing the shipping, and then he goes on to discuss the trade. He then discusses the policy of the administration, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Finance, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the finance of the country. The Secretary begins by discussing the currency, and then he goes on to discuss the banks. He then discusses the policy of the administration, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

High	Water Street	Dix	Yrs	PE	18th	High	Low/Lowest
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[The page contains several columns of extremely faint, illegible printed text.]

[illegible][illegible]

一、**總論**
 二、**分論**
 三、**附錄**
 四、**索引**
 五、**跋**
 六、**後記**
 七、**再版說明**
 八、**出版說明**
 九、**編輯說明**
 十、**校對說明**
 十一、**印刷說明**
 十二、**裝訂說明**
 十三、**發行說明**
 十四、**廣告說明**
 十五、**其他說明**

[illegible]

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.



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Friday's Closing

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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[illegible]

High	Month	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	50	High	Low	Latest	Change
4	1970	1970	Common of								
10	1970	1970	Common of								
15	1970	1970	Common of								
16	1970	1970	Common of								
17	1970	1970	Common of								
18	1970	1970	Common of								
19	1970	1970	Common of								
20	1970	1970	Common of								
21	1970	1970	Common of								
22	1970	1970	Common of								
23	1970	1970	Common of								
24	1970	1970	Common of								
25	1970	1970	Common of								
26	1970	1970	Common of								
27	1970	1970	Common of								
28	1970	1970	Common of								
29	1970	1970	Common of								
30	1970	1970	Common of								
31	1970	1970	Common of								
32	1970	1970	Common of								
33	1970	1970	Common of								
34	1970	1970	Common of								
35	1970	1970	Common of								
36	1970	1970	Common of								
37	1970	1970	Common of								
38	1970	1970	Common of								
39	1970	1970	Common of								
40	1970	1970	Common of								
41	1970	1970	Common of								
42	1970	1970	Common of								
43	1970	1970	Common of								
44	1970	1970	Common of								
45	1970	1970	Common of								
46	1970	1970	Common of								
47	1970	1970	Common of								
48	1970	1970	Common of								
49	1970	1970	Common of								
50	1970	1970	Common of								
51	1970	1970	Common of								
52	1970	1970	Common of								
53	1970	1970	Common of								
54	1970	1970	Common of								
55	1970	1970	Common of								
56	1970	1970	Common of								
57	1970	1970	Common of								
58	1970	1970	Common of								
59	1970	1970	Common of								
60	1970	1970	Common of								
61	1970	1970	Common of								
62	1970	1970	Common of								
63	1970	1970	Common of								
64	1970	1970	Common of								
65	1970	1970	Common of								
66	1970	1970	Common of								
67	1970	1970	Common of								
68	1970	1970	Common of								
69	1970	1970	Common of								
70	1970	1970	Common of								

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	Stk	100s	High	Low	Last	Chge
34	12	10	General Electric	3.00	4.1	8	17	19%	19%	19%	19%	1/4
35	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
36	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
37	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
38	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
39	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
40	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
41	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
42	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
43	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
44	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
45	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
46	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
47	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
48	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
49	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
50	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
51	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
52	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
53	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
54	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
55	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
56	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
57	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
58	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
59	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
60	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
61	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
62	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
63	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
64	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
65	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
66	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
67	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
68	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
69	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
70	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
71	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
72	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
73	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
74	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
75	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
76	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
77	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
78	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
79	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
80	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
81	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
82	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
83	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
84	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
85	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
86	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
87	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
88	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
89	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
90	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
91	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
92	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
93	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
94	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
95	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
96	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
97	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
98	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
99	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4
100	12	10	General Motors	1.00	5	11	18	18%	18%	18%	18%	1/4

Month	Div	Yld	Pct	High	Low	Last	Change
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
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Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jun	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jul	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aug	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sep	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Oct	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nov	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Dec	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Jan	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Feb	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mar	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Apr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
May	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

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501

FIRST COLUMN

Let Your Conscience Be a Guide

THE concept of so-called green and ethically-acceptable companies, regardless of which industrial sector they come from, presents a formidable challenge to investors, one which poses difficult questions.

Imagine, for example, that a trusted broker rings you up with tips on some hot (albeit, for our purposes, fictional) companies: Shoot 'Em Corp., which makes automatic weapons, is poised for huge earnings growth; its share price is likely to rise 25 percent within a year. Cleanstreams PLC, which through a miraculous new process is rejuvenating our polluted oceans, lakes, and rivers, looks like a great bet too; its shares ought to gain 15 percent.

Granted, while many people might prefer to own shares in a concern which cleans the environment rather than in one which makes guns, most would also prefer to have the extra 10 percent return. Choosing between the two would involve a crisis of conscience for some investors.

But not for all. And that's what makes the realm of ethical investment, at least at times, so perplexing.

Indeed, while many of today's ethical funds eschew companies that trade in products such as tobacco, alcoholic beverages and firearms as a matter of course, such companies give little pause to some investors. Guns, for example, while often an instrument of tragic, unnecessary violence, can also be viewed as a Godsend. The Allied soldiers who liberated Paris from the Nazis 50 years ago, this week probably thought the people who manufactured their rifles were a pretty swell bunch. Times, of course, have changed.

The point, however, is that like physical beauty, the notion of what is ethical or not is in the eye of the beholder. First, people must decide if conscience, not just capital gain, plays a role on their personal investing stage. If it does, they must then begin to listen to its often lengthy dialogue.

For global investors, this column can think of few more worthwhile endeavors.

P.C.

Chemical, Waste Stocks Pose Dilemmas for Europe's 'Green' Funds

By Iain Jenkins

WHEN shares of Hoechst AG, the German chemicals concern, jumped earlier this month on the news that it had developed a product capable of filtering out harmful levels of ozone gas inside buildings and vehicles, some analysts said the development highlighted the dilemma facing investors interested in so-called green or ecological investing.

Indeed, does the development of environmentally friendly products by chemical companies make them acceptable green investments? Or must they be ruled out because elsewhere in their sprawling empires, they may still have waste pipes spewing out harmful effluent?

Not long ago, chemical companies were seen as one of the main culprits in the degradation of the global environment. And they still do their share of damage, say analysts. The irony, however, is that they are also the companies most likely to find ways of cleaning up the mess, and to help others cut manufacturing pollution.

This paradox is tying Europe's burgeoning \$1 billion green fund industry — over half of which is in Britain — in knots.

Each fund, for example, uses different criteria for selecting chemical investments, and few agree on exactly what is acceptable. And just when a company appears to meet one set of green criteria, observers lament, new evidence shows that it's polluting a river from one of its plants, or some such other "ungreen" activity.

Confused? Unfortunately, the "ethics" of investing in the waste management sector are equally tricky. Waste companies, which from one perspective might seem the ideal green investment since they are managing and disposing of many forms of garbage, can also add to environmental problems rather than take them away, say industry analysts.

The only way for would-be green investors to navigate the minefield is to understand the different approaches of green and ecological funds. Then, investors can pick a fund whose policy approximates their own views, or use a fund's principles to help them formulate their own criteria, by which they can pick stocks themselves.

At one end of the spectrum is the approach of the \$36 million, London-based TSB Environmental Investor Fund, which is willing to invest in such giants as Shell, British Petroleum Co. PLC, and Imperial Chemical Industries PLC. To meet the fund's criteria, a company need not be

'Green' Chemical and Waste Management Stocks

Page 17

U.S. Eco-Funds Tap Chemical Shares
U.S. Waste Management Equities
European Chemical Stocks

environmentally squeaky-clean, but only be moving in the right direction by cleaning up its factories and developing environmentally friendly products.

"You are always skating on thin ice, but you have to take a sensible view," said Struan Simpson, an official at the London-based Conservation Foundation which, among many activities, helps green fund managers assess companies.

"Most ethical funds tend to avoid the biggest companies. But in my view, the environmental investor should invest in the more responsible large companies, even if they are chemical companies. They have the funds to back environmental improvement and to sponsor health and safety standards. They have to be encouraged."

But many green fund managers disagree with this approach. Tessa Tennant, chief of green and ethical investments at NPI, the London life insurance concern, says: "It is not sufficient for a company to say that it is moving in the right direction or that it has developed a new green technology. That does not write off other questions about its environmental record."

The only European chemical company in NPI's \$20 million Global Care Fund is Kalon Group PLC, which makes solvent-free paints. "It doesn't mean that Kalon is the only green chemical company in Europe," said Miss Tennant. "We are only just beginning to focus on the industry."

Catherine Westover, a researcher at the London-based investment management firm Jupiter Tyndall Merfyn Ltd., which runs the Jupiter International Green Investment Trust and the Merfyn Jupiter Ecology Fund, takes a similar approach to that of NPI. She also sees Kalon as a green stock, along with Greenway Holdings PLC, a small British chemical company which recycles waste oil.

"It would be shirking the challenge just to pick companies that don't harm the environment," she said. "Instead, we try to pick companies that try to do something for the environment without damaging it at the same time. Unfortunately, that rules out most chemical firms."

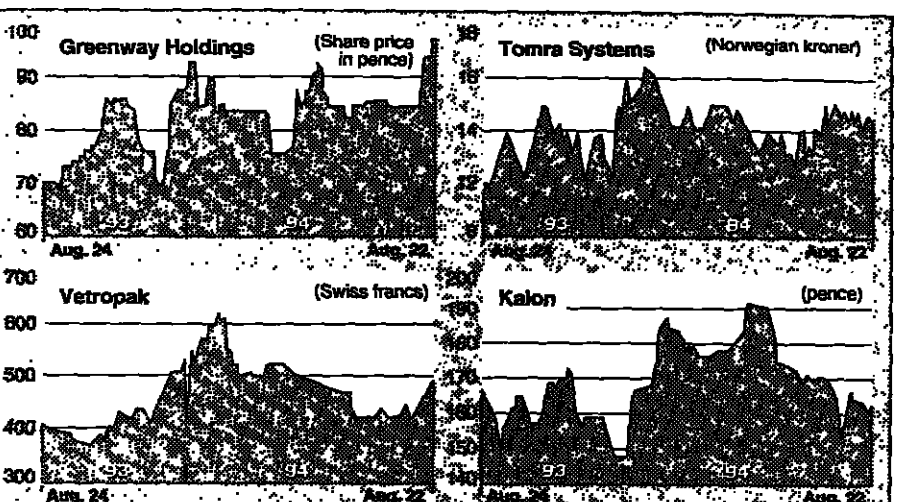
Her view is one step away from the harder-line green funds which will only invest in companies involved in businesses which actively clean up environmental

Clean, Green Investing

Europe-domiciled ethical/ecological funds. Value of \$100, income reinvested, excluding charges, over one year to Aug. 22, 1994.

Placements Environment Quant	126.05
United Charities	124.54
Eureuil Geovaleurs	123.42
Credit Suisse Fellowship	122.18
NMI Conscience	121.75
Friends Prov. Stewardship Inc.	120.76
Ratiffelen-Umweltfonds	120.59
Sun Life GP Ecological	120.52
Eagle Star Environmental Opps	120.17
CIS Environ	120.08
Acorn Ethical	119.84
JupiterMerfyn Ecology	118.61
Ecopic	118.03

Sources: Bloomberg, Micropal.



damage. Such companies are often at the cutting edge of environmental technology.

Gary McKenzie, a fund manager at U.K.-based Clerical Medical Unit Trust Managers, which runs the \$22 million Evergreen fund, says: "We only invest in companies that have an environmental business — somehow they have to be cleaning up the environment. We wouldn't invest in a supermarket chain just because it doesn't pollute, unlike some other fund managers who have merely an avoidance policy."

While most of the European green funds agonize about whether or not to invest in chemical companies, one French fund, the Biosphere fund, which is run by Cyril Finance, doesn't get hung up on philosophical debate. Their criteria allow investment in any company in which at least 25 percent of total sales are in either environmental or health care products.

Picking waste management stocks is an easier task, once it is clear that the company is not actually adding to environmental problems. Some of the favorites among

U.K. fund managers are Tomra Systems A/S, a Norwegian concern which manufactures recycling machines, and Vetropak Holding AG, the Swiss glass firm which has a large recycling operation.

Looking forward, many observers say that individual investors as well as fund managers can influence corporate sensitivity to environmental concerns. "We have got to use the stick and carrot more effectively," said Mr. Simpson. "We should publicly divest if companies don't meet certain targets."

Looking for Shares That Meet Your Ethical Criteria?

FOR individuals, the most difficult part of entering the realm of ethical and environmental investing can be, first, figuring out one's own criteria, and second, finding companies to match them. The London-based Ethical Investment Research Service, known as EIRIS, is one organization which can aid in that process.

A registered charity since its inception in 1983, EIRIS has developed a detailed questionnaire enabling prospective investors to identify multifarious corporate characteristics, and to establish which ones they find acceptable or unacceptable.

The questionnaire uses both the positive and negative approach, prompting

investors to specify which types of companies they wish to avoid, as well as which types they wish to encourage.

Once an individual's criteria have been established, EIRIS will provide a list of up to 50 U.K.-based companies with which they are compatible. The fee for this service is £94 (\$145).

EIRIS's executive director, Peter Webster, said the organization is in the process of expanding its research capabilities for individual investors to include U.S.- and continental Europe-based companies.

He also said that most ethical investors seem more concerned with negative rather than positive criteria. "People feel strongly about what they don't want

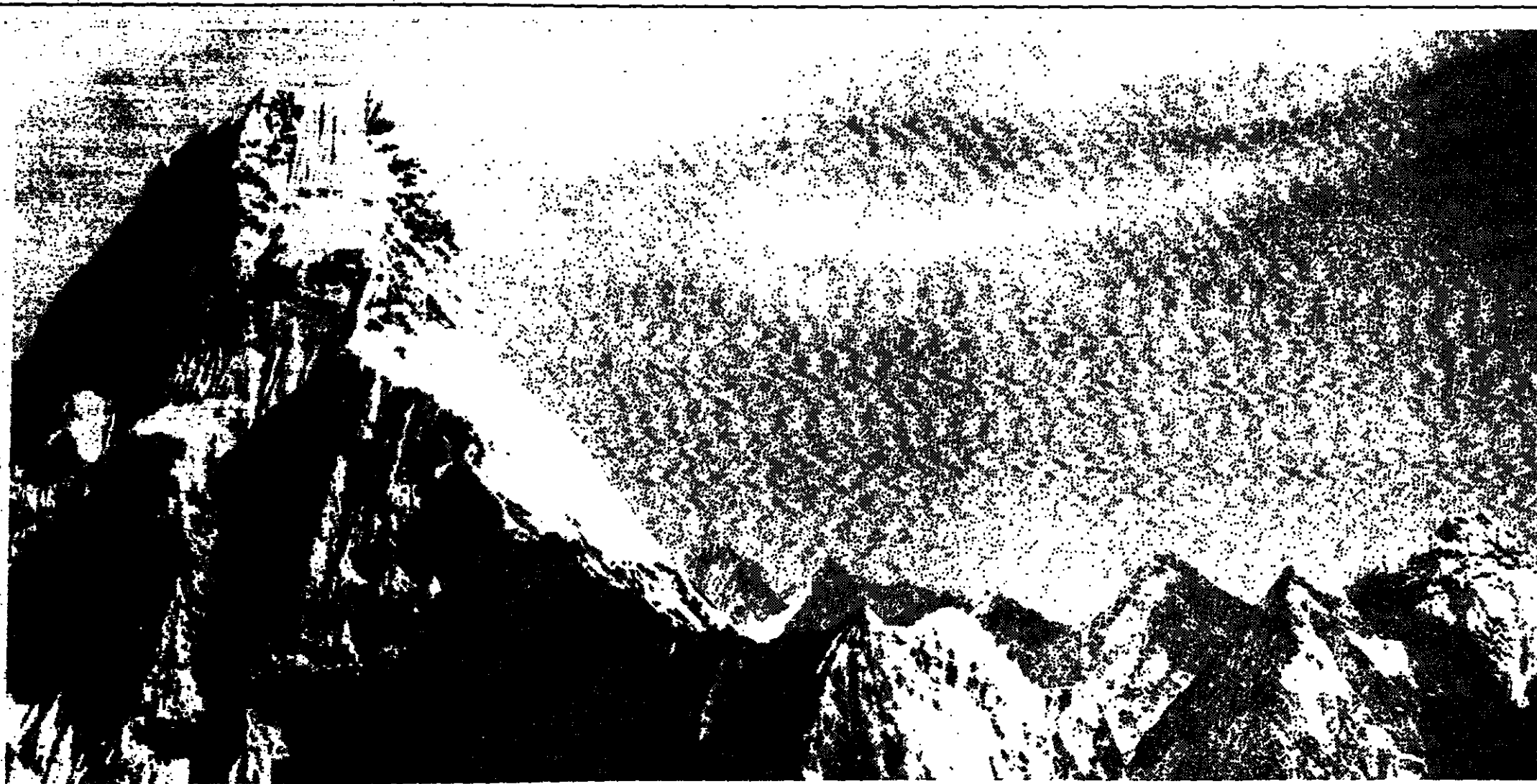
their money to go into," he said. "But many people do want to support the investments they believe in."

Other analysts add that while many people say they are interested in ethical investment, relatively few have the time to do the necessary research.

While EIRIS does not advise clients on potential investment returns, it does provide free lists of fund managers who use its service, and of independent financial advisers and stock brokers who specialize in ethical investments.

For further information, contact EIRIS. Telephone: (44 71) 735 1351. Fax: (44 71) 735 5323.

—Aline Sullivan



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	POSITION IN SECTOR	FUNDS IN SECTOR	POSITION IN SECTOR	FUNDS IN SECTOR
International Growth	3	28	34	99
Emerging Companies	1	42	1	99
American Growth	1	30	7	81
Far Eastern Growth	1	22	4	42
Japanese Growth	3	94	—	—
European Growth	6	23	33	60
UK Growth	1	31	1	43
Global Bond	117	145	—	—
Asian Smaller Markets	11	86	—	—

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SPORTS

Star-Power Outage Dims the U.S. Open

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — It has come to the point that whenever I see a clip of one of the top 20 tennis players on TV I flinch. It's Pavlovian: Top tennis players, bad news. When is the last time tennis had anything to beat its chest about?

When it's not retirement it's burnout, and when it's not burnout it's a bizarre stabbing, or a stalking father, or a marijuana bust, or spathy, or injury, or underachievement.

I love tennis so much I watched an entire three-set set match the other day between Connors and Borg. Connors looks older than Sinatra and Borg was laboring so mightily he may as well have been Fred Perry, but I needed a tennis fix, and the quality of play between Borg and Connors couldn't be much lower than what we may watch for the next two weeks at the U.S. Open.

Pete Sampras had to pull out of an Open warmup tournament because of tendinitis in his ankle. Sampras is the No. 1 player in the world, maybe the new Laver, a genius without soap opera. Goran Ivanisevic, the No. 2 seed, also pulled up lame this week. Steffi Graf, the No. 1 woman, has been lying on the court during breaks stretching her troubled back.

Presumably, all three will play. If they don't, it's a sporting disaster. You might go to Wimbledon just to sit at Centre Court no matter who's playing, to eat the strawberries and cream, to smell the freshly cut grass and take a trip back to a time when players wore all white and used wooden rackets. But you go to the U.S. Open for the stars. You know how Americans are: to hell with tradition, give me Connors strutting and McEnroe swearing and Seles grunting.

But Connors, you'll remember, recently decided he wasn't fit enough to justify playing at the Open anymore. No Connors. McEnroe is in the TV booth. Seles has been away from the game so long after she was stabbed that one has to wonder whether she'll ever be a top player again, if a player at all.

Martina Navratilova could probably win this thing, except she's not coming. Who knows whether Graf will be able to play effectively, if at all? Jim Courier, Mr. Personality, appears to be in the early throes of burnout, although he says he'll play the Open. Jennifer Capriati is somewhere doing what she should have been doing in the first place: trying to grow up.

Any woman could lose to Mary Pierce, but you never know when she'll have to pull out of a tournament at the last second because her lunatic father may blow in. Pierce, if her pop stays away, has the talent and the game to beat Graf at her best and maybe even Seles at her best, but who knows when she'll have to go running for safety?

We know Gabriela Sabatini will play, but for how long? How many breakthroughs has one woman had, and not capitalized on? Is it possible we're looking at a U.S. Open where Arantxa Sanchez Vicario is the favorite?

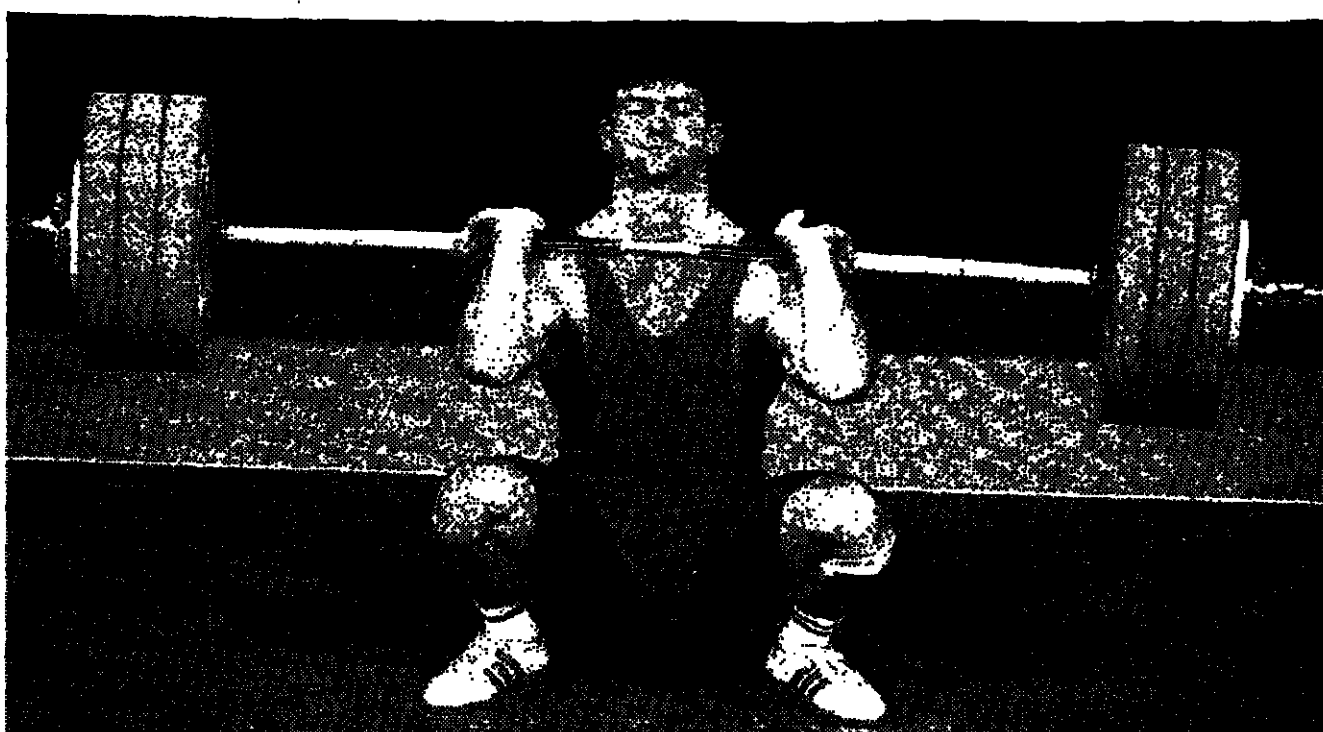
On the men's side, it looks like Boris Becker and Andre Agassi have to carry the field, and I'll bet the ranch one of 'em is going out in the first or second round. Who knows anyone about Stefan Edberg? And whatever happened to Michael Stich? Why can't anybody sustain excellence for more than two months anymore? Are we looking at a men's final of Michael Chang vs. Todd Martin? A women's final of Sanchez Vicario vs. a Malcev?

I know there'll be plenty of good tennis. The best part of the Open is going to the sidecourts early in the week and watching two hard-working pros kill themselves in the sweltering heat. There are youngsters, like Lindsay Davenport, who bear watching.

But the U.S. Open is tennis on Broadway. I want stars because stars create passion, which creates drama, which gets the Stadium Court loud and vulgar, which produces the best tennis in the world.

What's happened to tennis is the same thing that happened to boxing, and recently the NBA. The stars were not replaced. You can talk about Laver and Borg being gentlemen all you want, but their civility was appreciated only because Nastase, Connors and McEnroe were there for vivid, striking contrast. You don't have to have misbehavior to have exciting tennis, but you do have to have behavior of some kind, and you have to have women and men who you know are going to get to the seams, whether through tenacity or genius. Courier is dislikable enough, but genius? Please.

Sampras is genius all right, but where's his foil? Becker or Agassi? Maybe, if the tennis public is lucky. At the moment, the sport is lacking brilliance, it's lacking rivalries, it's lacking drama, and as a result, it's lacking viewers.



David Morgan competing in the clean and jerk, in which he placed second. He won the snatch and the overall title.

IOC Is Expected to Fill U.S. Vacancy

The Associated Press

PARIS — Anita DeFrantz will soon have another American sitting near her on the International Olympic Committee.

DeFrantz has been the sole U.S. member on the IOC since 1991, when Robert Helmick resigned amid conflict-of-interest allegations.

After a search of nearly three years, the vacancy is expected to be filled. DeFrantz indicated that the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, had agreed on the replacement and the name would be announced at the end of the IOC session in Paris on Sept. 5.

The list of candidates includes Andrew Young, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and former Atlanta mayor who currently holds a high position on the organizing committee for the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

Young was one of four names submitted recently to Sa-

maranch by the U.S. Olympic Committee president, LeRoy Walker. The others were the outgoing USOC executive director, Harvey Schiller; USOC vice president, Michael Lenard, and the international swimming federation vice president, Ross Wales.

Three other names were reportedly added to the list. All are presidents of international sports federations: Jim Easton (archery), George Killian (basketball) and Don Porter (softball).

Getting a second member on the IOC is especially important for the United States with Atlanta hosting the next Olympics and Salt Lake City, Utah, bidding for the 2002 Winter Games.

"It will be nice having someone to share the work," said DeFrantz, who has been on the IOC executive board since 1992.

The naming of the new mem-

ber will come at the end of a 10-day gathering of Olympic officials from around the world, coinciding with the 100th anniversary of the modern Olympic movement.

The IOC executive board meets Friday through Sunday. The 12th Olympic Congress will be held next week, with more than 2,000 delegates addressing issues affecting the future of the movement, and will be followed by the IOC session Sept. 4 and 5.

The executive board will hear progress reports from organizers of the next three Olympics: Atlanta, Nagano, Japan (winter 1998) and Sydney (summer 2000).

The board will also receive representatives of the nine cities bidding for the 2002 Winter Games, including Salt Lake City. The others are: Sion, Switzerland; Poprad-Tatry, Czech Republic; Jaca, Spain; Sochi, Russia; Graz, Austria; Ostersund, Sweden; Quebec, and Torino, Italy.

The IOC will choose four finalists in January before making the final selection next June.

A key issue for the IOC is the list of sports for the 2000 Games in Sydney. Samaranch has indicated that triathlon and taekwondo have a good chance of being added, but it appears unlikely that any sports will be eliminated from the program.

Last year, a controversial report by the IOC program commission recommended dropping modern pentathlon, boxing, baseball, women's softball and synchronized swimming. But Samaranch has distanced himself from the report and indicated that he's not eager to cut any sports.

At least one IOC executive board member believes the program needs more streamlining.

"You might have to speculate that if the IOC doesn't eliminate anything and adds two more sports, who's going to take it seriously?" Dick Pound of Canada said. "There are some sports that you have to wonder if they're really relevant. You have to ask yourself if something like dressage [an equestrian event] is really an Olympic sport."

Australian Diver And a Canadian Each Win 2d Gold

The Associated Press

VICTORIA, British Columbia — Michael Murphy of Australia overcame Robert Morgan's early lead to win the men's 10-meter platform diving title at the Commonwealth Games and collect his second gold medal of the competition.

Annie Pelletier of Canada also won her second gold by rallying to win the women's 3-meter springboard. Pelletier, who also won the 1-meter competition, edged a countrywoman, Paige Gordon, by 0.78 of a point, and Australia's Jodie Rogers won the bronze.

Murphy, who also won the 3-meter springboard and was second in the 1-meter event, was 10 points behind Morgan, of Wales, the defender, during the first four compulsory dives but overtook him during the later, more acrobatic ones.

In round three, Morgan produced a piked reverse dive that brought whoops of delight from the fans. One of the judges scored it 10.00 and two others gave him 9.5. Even Murphy did not score that highly in the entire 10-dive competition.

But the 20-year-old Australian was more consistent during the last six dives and took the lead in round six.

Murphy totaled 614.70 points, Morgan had 585.96 and Claude Villeneuve of Canada, who took up diving only four years ago, collected the bronze with 581.22.

Canada threatened a sweep of the medals in the women's springboard when Mary DePiero, the 1990 1-meter champion, placed third after eight dives. But her final two were disastrous and Rogers, who won a silver in the 1-meter event, came up with two good ones to overtake her. DePiero, who won a bronze over the 1-meter board, finished sixth.

Pelletier, whose last two dives produced the highest two scores, totaled 529.86 points and Gordon had 529.08. Rogers scored 474.81 ahead of countrywoman Vanessa Baker, who had 466.77.

South Africa won its first gold medals at the Commonwealth Games in 36 years, in men's and women's fours lawn bowling.

The gold came in a genteel sport in which competitors roll black balls across smooth grass. Swearing is strictly forbidden, but competitors are allowed to drink beer and smoke cigarettes while they play.

South Africa had won one silver and three bronze medals before Thursday, and they expect to win more. They would have to come in track and field, the only sport where South Africa has any athletes remaining. The chances rest with the pole vaulter Okkert Brits, the 800-meter runner Hezekiel Sepeng, the 1,500-meter runner Johan Landsman and the women's high jumper Charmaine Weaver.

The Australians added to their medal cache Thursday in diving, cycling, walking and weight-lifting.

The only track events Thursday were outside the stadium in two race walks, both won by Australians.

Kerry Saxby-Jones won the women's 10-kilometer walk in 44 minutes 25 seconds for her second straight gold medal in the event. Nicholas A'Hern won the men's 30-kilometer walk at 2:07:53.

Australians won all three cycling events with Games records. Bradley McGee took the men's 4,000-meter pursuit race in 4:31.371. Kathryn Watt won the women's 3,000-meter event in 3:48.522, and Stuart O'Grady captured the men's 10-mile race in 18:50.453.

The Bulgarian-born Kiril Konev, the 1989 world champion now competing for Australia, swept all three gold medals in the 83-kilogram class in weight-lifting, a competition marred when John McEwan of Scotland broke his right arm during a lift.

Canada qualified five fighters into Saturday's boxing finals.

Who Gets the First Word?

Reuters

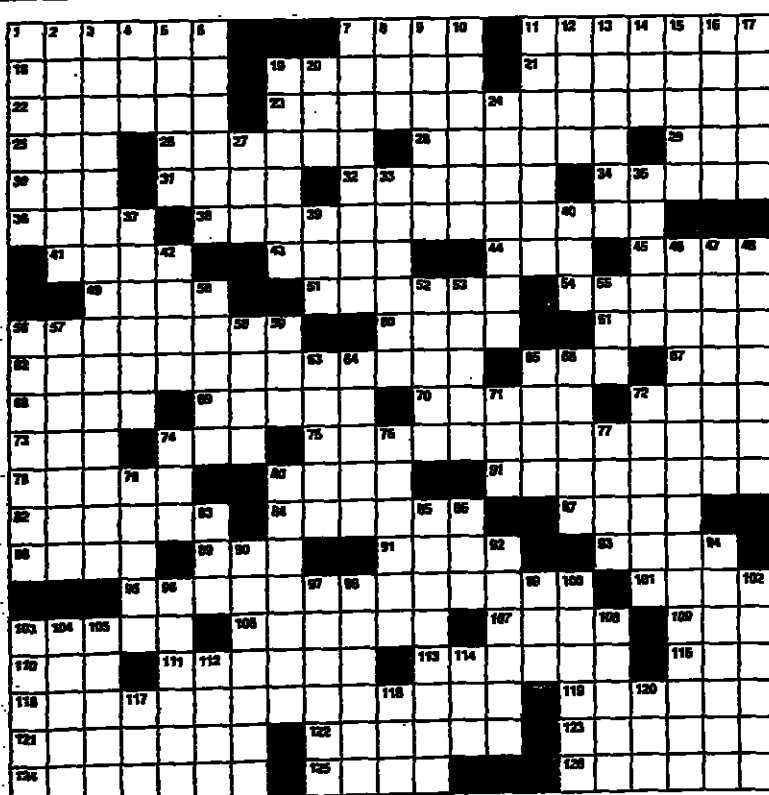
PARIS — Olympic centenary celebrations got off to an embarrassing start on Friday with an official mix-up over whether President Francois Mitterrand of France or Prime Minister Edouard Balladur would open the Olympic Congress.

The International Olympic Committee had announced that Mitterrand would open its weeklong debate on the future of the Olympic movement on Monday, and its information director, Michele Verdier, told a news conference on Friday that, as far as the IOC knew, the president would appear.

But a presidential spokesman said later that Mitterrand had never been scheduled to open the Congress and that the function would be performed by Balladur.

BIBLE STORIES By Randolph Ross

- ACROSS
- Nursery
 - Onion
 - Former occupant
 - Gas fuel
 - Microgrooves
 - The scholarly life
 - Fast writers
 - William Helman title from The Song of Solomon
 - Call to the U.S.C.G.
 - "Dorian" singer, 1955
 - Worst
 - Calendar period
 - Flightless bird
 - King of comedy
 - Swedish currency
 - Rival of Hires
 - Lacking
 - Irwin Shaw title from Psalm
 - Its HQ is in Brussels
 - Jupiter, e.g.
 - Set the pace
 - Medical suffix
 - Zhirgova's love
 - In
 - Mean
 - Guinness superlatives
 - Basin adjunct
 - Arab League member
 - Pearl Back title from Mark Twain
 - Long opening
 - Golden time
 - Born
 - Exacititude
 - Mazda model
 - One (ball game)
 - Number of
 - Disney
 - Dalmatians
 - Pennsylvania letter
 - Upon Sinclair title from Matthew
 - Spitful
 - Writing on the biblical wall
 - Long afternoons in Kensington
 - Sure of
 - 25-Across
 - Score sinners
 - Bathe
 - Sinclair rival
 - Lodge
 - Primary source
 - Abbe
 - Lord's worker
 - John Hersey title from
 - Palms
 - Something to follow
 - Model material
 - French staphy
 - "My People" author
 - Place heading
 - Philanthropist
 - 131
 - Pass on the golf course
 - Convention
 - Repose
 - William Faulkner title from
 - University of California campus
 - Mosaic piece
 - Races
 - Manifest
 - Enters by omnibus
 - Some text, for short
 - Papyrus plants



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

- DOWN
- Nobel physicist
 - Living room piece
 - Ernest Hemingway title from
 - Ecclesiastes
 - Exception
 - Gay
 - Make ocean wave similes
 - Escape
 - Need a doctor
 - Covered, as with palm
 - Parcelling (over)
 - 1980's sitcom
 - Ballet
 - Beach cover-up
 - "Annie of Oklahoma"
 - Ross Paro, e.g.
 - Triller with the text
 - Plant again
 - High
 - Fractional suffixes
 - Fisherman, perhaps
 - Fan's encouragement
 - Cursey
 - Unanimously
 - Liberty Island attraction
 - House vote
 - Surplus
 - Vein contents
 - James Jones title from Mark
 - Echo
 - Places for whips
 - Murphy Brown's baby
 - "You one"
 - Middle fingers
 - Watch
 - Special performance
 - Glenn and Metzenbaum
 - Mrs. Paul Simon
 - Fix
 - He swears
 - One of Chelkov's "Three Sisters"
 - Kitchen extension
 - 1986 Indy winner Bobby
 - Rhythms
 - Nova Scotia hrs.
 - Statistical graphs
 - Casper's st.
 - Afresh
 - 77 Sched. info
 - Part of a French countdown
 - Flamenco guitarist Carlos
 - Watch junior
 - Parables
 - 86 Part of R.S.V.P.
 - "God is, that he should be"
 - Numbers
 - Sparkles
 - Bankroll
 - City near Vojvodina
 - Telescope name
 - Mitterrand's home
 - "Cabaret" lyricist Fred
 - Crimson rivals
 - Prairie homes
 - Rhythms
 - "Tiny Alice"
 - 105 Genre fabric
 - 108 Moxie
 - Actress
 - Singer
 - 114 Mr. Sun
 - Daddy Warbucks henchman, with "The"
 - Part of c.r.a.
 - 118 Kid (children's TV)



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DAVE BARRY

So We're Overweight

MIAMI — Guess what: Americans are too fat. This fact was discovered recently by a panel of concerned experts and reported extensively in the news media, as though it were a shocking revelation.

The truth, of course, is that we Americans already know we have a weight problem. We notice it every time we get out of the shower and look in the bathroom mirror and see our head sitting on top of what appears to be a towel-clad manatee. We notice it when we're unable to get our wallet out of the back pocket of our relaxed-fit jeans without the aid of power tools. We notice it every time we tune in to TV talk shows, which discuss weight control almost as much as they discuss major national issues, by which I mean O. J. Simpson.

So we know we're too fat. But that did not stop a panel of concerned experts from reminding us. This was a different panel from the one that announced recently that we're getting ready — Mexican food contains a lot of fat. This is also how the media reacted when previous concerned expert panels announced that there was fat in Italian food, Chinese food, fast food, any breakfast food that does not taste like mulch, and of course the ultimate Death Food-movie popcorn.

What I want to know is, do these expert panels honestly believe we don't know what these foods contain?

We know perfectly well that we're eating fat. We just wish you experts would stop REMINDING us. Because the truth is, we LIKE fat. That's the way we were designed by Mother Nature (who herself is a size 24). That's why we DON'T eat what you experts nag us to eat, namely, 27 individual portions per day of raw fruits and vegetables. We want to be like the mighty lion, which fears nothing and eats Mexican food whenever it chooses.

But we never hear this kind of good news from panels of concerned experts. They're too

busy doing studies to prove yet again that we weigh too much and eat the wrong foods and don't exercise enough and watch too much TV and raise our kids wrong and smoke and drink and secretly pick our noses. And they LOVE to remind us that we're stupid. Just about every week you read a news story in which experts announce an alarming new study showing that seven out of every 10 Americans don't know how many limbs they have, or cannot correctly identify their home planet.

I want you concerned experts out there to put your ears down next to the page and listen closely to what I am about to say: WE KNOW WE'RE STUPID. You don't have to keep reminding us. We see the evidence all around us every day. For example: Virtually everybody who drives in front of me is an idiot. I constantly find myself behind drivers who are startled and baffled by virtually everything they encounter, as though they've never been outdoors before. They'll see, for example, a tree, and immediately they hit their brakes, as if they expect the tree to leap into the middle of the road. They also brake for mailboxes, buildings and their own rearview mirrors. But above all they brake for the most disturbing and mysterious of all earthly phenomena, a green traffic light, which causes them to come to a virtual standstill, paralyzed, until the light turns yellow and then red, at which point they accelerate to 275 miles per hour and shoot through the intersection, leaving me stuck at the light, shouting until spittle covers the dashboard.

My point, concerned experts, is that we already know what we're like. Your message has penetrated even our fat, stupid brains. Some days we get so depressed about it that we think about committing suicide by deliberately swallowing movie popcorn. We would wash it down with diet soda.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

An American View of Cricket, the English 'Malaise'

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Groucho Marx, it is said, was taken to a cricket match and after 30 minutes of watching white-flanneled players moving balletically, and inscrutably, over the green, was asked how he was enjoying the game. "Fine," he replied. "When does it begin?"

Another American, Mike Marqusee, a Marxist of the Karl rather than Groucho tendency, went to his first

MARY BLUME

cricket match in 1976 and fell in love with it although the game is considered beyond a foreigner's ken. Cricket has been called less a sport than a secret code, chess on grass, and, by a former Archbishop of Canterbury, organized loafing — boastfully self-deprecating descriptions that suggest only a true-blue Brit can play, or understand, it.

Nonsense, argues Marqusee: Cricket is no more difficult than baseball "although there are those funny little rules that only come into play at a certain part of the game." As for true-blue Englishmen, they may control the sport and give it an exclusive public school image, he says, but the best players these days are those who were considered lesser breeds in the days of empire.

Marqusee has written a novel about cricket in India and a study of the Labor party's campaign in the last election called "Defeat from the Jaws of Victory." His new book, a history of cricket called "Anyone But England," (published in London by Verso), got surprisingly friendly reviews. "Even if what I said was offensive to the establishment, I'm not a threat to anybody," Marqusee said in a coffee shop in Islington, north London, where he lives. "I'm seen as such an eccentric in the cricket world that people think it's amusing if they don't agree — He's mad but this is a jolly interesting book."

No sport is as beset with its past, he says, with its congealed notions of happy village greens, fair play, its elegant note of "a ghostly batsman playing to the bowling of a ghost." It is a symbol of English democracy and continuity: had the French been capable of playing cricket with their peasants, the historian G. M. Trevelyan wrote, their châteaux would not have been burned.

Cricket is indeed the first modern

team sport played on foot, Marqusee says, but he adds, "Cricket is no more the organic outgrowth of the ancient community of the village green than Magna Carta is the work of freedom-loving Saxons." It is, he argues, less the result of social harmony than of social hierarchy: its clubs were for the nobility and gentry, its professionals the servants of the clubs.

The batsmen were the elite, the bowlers were paid to throw the ball to them. The distinction, muddled when convenient, between gentlemen and players lasted until the final Gentlemen vs. Players match at Lord's in 1962. The first full Laws of Cricket was published in 1774 by the London Club whose president was the German-born son of George III, eager to prove his Englishness (he died an envious English death after being struck on the head by a cricket ball).

Cricket's constitution, Marqusee says, is like England's, unwritten and therefore open to abuse by those claiming to act in its name. A by-product of the forces that set the industrial revolution in motion, cricket's leitmotiv is *rus in urbe*, country in city. It suggests a transcendence of class behavior ("that's not cricket") and is truly English in its hypocrisy, in the way it lies to itself about itself — "the cult of the honest yeoman and the village green, in the denial of cricket's origins in commerce, politics, patronage and an urban society."

Marqusee's subtitle, "Cricket and the National Malaise," has become a cliché in recent years when the English team's defeats seemed to mirror the country's decline. But he takes the notion of malaise further back to suggest a hegemonic and exclusive view that has dogged the game from the start.

Even today, women are not allowed in the pavilion at Lord's and Marqusee says they were only accepted at Old Trafford a few years ago when a member pointed out that he was a woman, having had a sex change operation.

Market forces now drive the game as they do the country, Marqusee says, with company logos and hospitality boxes and corporate sponsorships and aberrant innovations such as Sunday matches in which the teams, instead of whites, wear what are called pajamas, wild-colored syn-



Mike Marqusee on the playing field of Lord's.

thetic fabrics festooned with logos. "It's just ghastly. The reason they introduced this is because what they call the replica kit is a big seller in most sports and you can't sell replicas of all-Whites."

The game also serves politicians. Norman Tebbit's notorious "cricket test" suggested that immigrants who were not entitled to be considered true Englishmen. John Major earnestly promotes himself as a cricket lover.

"The Tory party is going through a crisis, as you know. Entering into Europe has been a trauma for them because it makes it difficult to reconcile old nationalist values with the free market. Major goes back and forth from one to the other and gets attacked by one side of his party or the other, so he grabs onto cricket as a way of saying I may be pro-Europe but I actually love the old England."

Marqusee's views are admittedly

tinged by political bias but the strongest part of his book is his documentation of ugly racism encapsulated in the accusations in the summer of 1992 that the crack Pakistani team had tampered with the ball.

The cricket ball, worthy of a book of its own, has baffled physicists and befuddled umpires. It remains in play throughout the match (in baseball there are replacements as needed) and can, for example, be dampened with sweat or spit but not orangead and pressed along its seam but never scratched by a fingernail. "Because the one ball stays in play the whole time, the issue of what you can and can't do has always been a controversy and the line is gray."

"My basic argument is that the gray line is everywhere, it means that the powers that enforce the rules do so as and when it suits them. And when it suits them in this country is when they play against a black side."

This summer, just as Marqusee's book was coming out, England's captain, Mike Atherton, was seen rubbing dirt from his pocket onto the ball and action had to be taken after the false accusations against Pakistan. The result, says Marqusee, was typical English hypocrisy: Atherton was not found guilty but was fined.

"Whether or not what Atherton did is illegal is uncertain because the laws are drafted in the most open-ended and ambiguous way and inconsistently enforced. I don't feel Atherton did anything wrong. It made no sense, it's as if people saw in all its incoherence, all its inconsistency, its inconclusiveness, everyone's refusal to grasp the nettle that sums us up at the moment."

Marqusee sees no inconsistency between his politics and his love of cricket — "A lot of leftwingers, including me, are traditionalists in cricket matters of many kinds" — and he can easily imagine a nationalized cricket in which entrance tickets would be free, a lot more people would be able to play, women would be admitted to the pavilion, and everyone would wear white.

He doesn't play himself but had he the gift he would like to be a left arm spin-bowler. "It's the equivalent of a screwball pitcher or a curve ball pitcher in baseball. It's a magician's art."

From the start he was entranced by the game's timeless pace and mixture of grace and guile. He also likes the fact that, except for fast bowlers, cricketers need not be super athletes.

"You can be fat and be a good cricketer, that's one of the things I like about it. Since the '80s there's been this thing of super-muscularity and scientific fitness, it's like tennis. In cricket you get the short and the tall and the lean and the not so lean."

Like baseball, cricket is a symbol of lost innocence and memories, false or not, of the small town and the village green. What Marqusee objects to is the way cricket has been used as a vehicle for the national destiny and moral character. "It is distortion and it doesn't do the game any favors."

He uses as his epigraph "At the Ball Game" by William Carlos Williams, with its last lines "all to no end save beauty / for the eternal." That is also the way he sees cricket: "It's just a game," he says. "It has no higher moral purpose than that."

WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Austria	19/28	19/28	15/24	19/28	19/28	15/24
Belgium	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Denmark	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
France	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Germany	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Greece	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Ireland	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Italy	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Japan	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Spain	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Sweden	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Switzerland	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
U.K.	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
U.S.A.	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Austria	19/28	19/28	15/24	19/28	19/28	15/24
Belgium	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Denmark	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
France	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Germany	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Greece	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Ireland	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Italy	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Japan	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Spain	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Sweden	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Switzerland	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
U.K.	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
U.S.A.	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24

Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Austria	19/28	19/28	15/24	19/28	19/28	15/24
Belgium	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Denmark	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
France	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Germany	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Greece	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Ireland	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Italy	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Japan	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Spain	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Sweden	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
Switzerland	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
U.K.	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24
U.S.A.	21/28	21/27	18/24	21/27	21/27	18/24

PEOPLE

STRIKING back, Faye Dunaway is suing composer-producer Andrew Lloyd Webber for more than \$6 million over her dismissal from the starring role in the musical "Sunset Boulevard." Dunaway, 53, claims defamation, breach of contract and fraud in the court complaint. Just weeks before Dunaway was set to take over the role of Norma Desmond, Lloyd Webber's company issued a statement saying that after several weeks of rehearsals Dunaway wasn't up to the job. She was fired June 22 and the show closed June 26 in Los Angeles. Lloyd Webber has dismissed Dunaway's suit as a "public relations stunt" and said in a published statement, "We will take the severest action against her insulting, damaging and defamatory remarks."

Marlon Brando, 70, considers himself "lucky" with women, including Marilyn Monroe. "We had an affair and saw each other intermittently for years," Brando said in his new book, "Brando: Songs My Mother Taught Me," coming next month.

India's "bandit Queen," Phoolan Devi,



Faye Dunaway: \$6 million sunset?

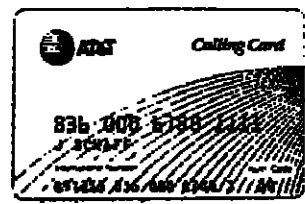
against me," she said. "It is replete with facets totally against my life and character."

Bob Dylan is suing Apple Computer Inc., claiming the company planned to steal his name for a new CD-ROM. Apple plans to call the product "Dylan" and has filed patent seeking a patent under that name, said Dylan's attorney, Dylan, whose real name is Robert Zimmerman, wants a temporary restraining order barring the use of his name.

Orson Welles' estate is suing David Copperfield over his use of film footage of the late actor and director performing magic. The lawsuit says Copperfield used 1945 footage of Welles without the consent of Welles' daughter, Beatrice. Copperfield says that he bought the footage from the widow of the film's producer, who said her husband owned all the rights to it.

Thousands of admirers and followers of Mother Teresa came from around the world to celebrate her 84th birthday at the headquarters of her Missionaries of Charity order in Calcutta.

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Hong Kong	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica	114
India	000-117	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador	219
Indonesia	001-801-1	Malta	0800-890-110	El Salvador	190
Japan	0030-111	Morocco	19-0011	Guatemala	190
Korea	009-11	Netherlands	06-022-9111	Guyana**	165
Korea	11	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras	123
Malaysia	800-0011	Poland	0-810-480-0111	Mexico**	95-800-462-430
New Zealand	000-911	Portugal	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Philippines	105-11	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	1089
Saipan	235-2872	Russia (Moscow)	155-5042	Peru	191
Singapore	800-011-111	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Suriname	156
Sri Lanka	430-430	Spain	900-99-00-11	Uruguay	00-0410
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